FBIS DAILY REPORT CONTENTS

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INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

DISARMAMENT/START/MBFR

Doctors Address Freeze Plea to Reagan, Andropov [Chazov in PRAVDA 26 Jul] AA 1
Col Gen Chervov Explains USSR Freeze Initiative [Sofia TRUD 3 Aug] AA 4
Israelyan Compares U.S., USSR Disarmament Policy AA 6
U.S. Deployment of Patriot Missiles Reported AA 7

COMMUNIST RELATIONS

Socialist Unity Must Counter West's 'Subversion' [Sytezhev in KRASNAYA ZVEZDA 4 Aug] BB 1

WORLD & REGIONAL ISSUES

'Leninist University of Millions' Program [Semenov, Nezhin] CC 1
UN Security Council Debates Interference in Chad CC 5
Interference 'Expanding' [Rostovtsev] CC 5
USSR UN Committee Makes Statement on Arms Tests CC 6
UN Deputy Secretary Visits Moscow Gorispolkom [IZVESTIYA 26 Jul] CC 7
U.S., USSR Naval Presence in Mediterranean Noted CC 7
CSCE Anniversary 'Starting Point for Peace' [Ovchinnikov in PRAVDA 30 Jul] CC 8
USSR CSCE Committee's Address Reported CC 11

UNITED STATES & CANADA

Shultz, Burt Remarks on U.S.-Soviet Ties Scored [KRASNAYA ZVEZDA 4 Aug] A 1
U.S. 'Interfering' in C. America, Chad, Mideast [Fesunenko] A 2
U.S. Motives in Seeing Soviet Threat Assessed [Doronin] A 2
U.S.-Soviet Business Ties Seen Increasing [Alekseyev] A 3

CHINA

PRC, USSR Agree To Resume Border Trade [KYODO] B 1
Preparations Underway [XINHUA] B 1
PRC Difficulty in Finding Oil Prospectors Noted [Zorin] B 1

EASTERN EUROPE

Poland Replies to National Holiday Greetings [PRAVDA 4 Aug] F 1
Ponomarev, Zagladin Receive SED Secretary Axen F 1

WESTERN EUROPE

Andropov, Ponomarev Meet PCP's Cunhal 5 Aug G 1

MIDDLE EAST & NORTH AFRICA

Charges of USSR Exploitation of Iran Refuted [Yakubov in PRAVDA 5 Aug] H 1
U.S. Mideast Staff Change Seen 'Pro-Israeli' H 3

SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA

Zaire's Mobuto Promises U.S. More Aid to Chad [Fesunenko] J 1
Military 'Reinforcements' to Chad Reported J 1
Soviet Tanks, Libyan Planes [AFP] J 1
American AWACS [Korshunov] J 1
Comparison of TASS Roundup on Chadian Situation J 2
U.S.-Somali 'Eastern Wind-83' Exercises To Begin J 2
Upper Volta Coup Ousts Major Ouedraogo 4 Aug J 3
Angolan Ambassador Leaves Moscow 31 Jul [IZVESTIYA 2 Aug] J 3

LATIN AMERICA & CARIBBEAN

USSR's Fokin Meets Nicaragua's Ortega, D'escoto K 1
Fokin Stresses USSR Support [Havana] K 1
'Contadora Group' Discussed [Managua] K 1
Meetings Conclude [Managua] K 2
U.S. Policy in Central America Criticized K 2
'Appalling Hypocrisy' [PRAVDA 28 Jul] K 2
'Flagrant Interference' [Ponomarev] K 3

U.S. Naval Maneuvers Off Nicaragua Noted K 4
[Fesunenko]
Contadora Group Seeks Specific USSR Support [EFE] K 5
Solomentsev-Led Delegation Ends Cuba Visit K 6
Meets Castro K 6
Departs Cuba [PRAVDA 30 Jul] K 6
Castro Comments on Cuban-American Relations K 7
[PRAVDA 4 Aug]

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

POLITICAL & SOCIAL DEVELOPMENTS

Additional Information on RSDWP 80th Anniversary R 1
Fraternal Parties Send Greetings R 1
[PRAVDA 1 Aug]
More Fraternal Greetings Arrive R 6
[PRAVDA 2 Aug]
'Outstanding Achievements, Successes' R 8
[Yepishev in KRASNAYA ZVEZDA 29 Jul]
Correction to ZARYA VOSTOKA on Shevardnadze R 11
Additional Corrections to Shevardnadze Reports R 11
Briefs: New Town in Turkmen SSR R 12

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENTS

Gosplan Deputy Chairman on 'Economic Experiment' S 1

SCIENTIFIC AFFAIRS

Cosmonauts Begin Loading Return Capsule U 1

MILITARY DEVELOPMENTS

Admiral Gorshkov Interviewed on Navy Day V 1
[PRAVDA 31 Jul]

DOCTORS ADDRESS FREEZE PLEA TO REAGAN, ANDROPOV

PM041408 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 26 Jul 83 First Edition p 4

[Academician Ye. Chazov article: "Rational Arguments and Nuclear Illusions: The Voice of the World's Physicians"]

[Text] Now, when the nuclear arms race is pushing the world ever closer to the nuclear abyss, no one can passively contemplate what is happening. That is why the antiwar movement that is rocking the planet has united millions of people of the most diverse political views and representing different professions. People cannot accept Washington's adventurism or the absurd idea imposed on them that nuclear war is a permissible form of confrontation between the two systems.

Doctors have always had a special responsibility for protecting people's lives and health. And it is not coincidence that physicians are in the forefront of that section of the public that advocates the peaceful path of mankind's development.

A group of doctors from different countries who joined together over 2 years ago in the international movement "International Physicians for the Prevention of Nuclear War" have set themselves the noble task of impartially studying the possible medical after-effects of nuclear war, of informing the public about their conclusions, and of proposing a way of curbing the nuclear threat.

Having begun with meetings between Soviet and U.S. doctors, the physicians' movement now embraces hundreds of thousands of like-minded people. Doctors from 11 countries took part in the work of the movement's first congress in the United States in 1981. Doctors from 31 countries took part in the second congress, and representatives of 43 countries took part in the recently completed third congress in Amsterdam. The movement now has national organizations in operation in the United States, Britain, the USSR, the FRG, the CSSR, Canada, Hungary, the Netherlands, Japan, and other countries. The seeds sown over 2 years ago are producing more and more new shoots. The world's leading doctors are joining in an antiwar, antimissile movement.

In the Soviet Union medical scientists and doctors are in the forefront of those fighting to prevent a nuclear cataclysm and to end the nuclear arms race. Our movement's all-union conference held successfully in Moscow last December, the numerous speeches by activist doctors to broad audiences of medical workers, and, finally, the USSR Academy of Sciences All-Union Scientists' Conference in May this year once again stated with full voice the fatal nature of the nuclear arms race for the world and undoubtedly helped to activate the struggle to prevent nuclear war.

The materials of those conferences received widespread coverage from Soviet television and the press. In this context the attempts by certain Western mass media to depict the work of the Soviet committee "Physicians for the Prevention of Nuclear War" as one-sided propaganda and the desire to "intimidate" the peoples of other countries seem absurd. The issue is not one of intimidation: the point is that doctors -- representatives of the most humane profession -- are inherently incapable of gazing indifferently at human suffering. They see grief and tears more clearly than anyone else. Humanity and charity determine their daily life and work. How can they abandon those qualities in the face of the threat of nuclear war when they can see the prospect of the annihilation of hundreds of millions of people and the grief and suffering of all mankind?

We regard the resolution adopted by the WHO assembly last May which calls on all states to pay special attention to the WHO experts' report "on the aftereffects of nuclear war" as the victory of our movement's ideas. The assembly's resolution stresses that health workers have a special responsibility for preventing the madness of nuclear war. Some 112 delegations supported that resolution. The only dissenting voices were those of the delegations from the United States, some NATO countries, and the Chilean regime.

Mankind is paying an exorbitant price for the madness of the nuclear arms race. "How terrible reason can be unless it serves man," the great Sophocles said. According to some estimates, the world spends more than $1 million a minute on the arms race. The destructive force of the nuclear weapons now stockpiled is equivalent to more than 1 million bombs of the type dropped on Hiroshima. There are now several tons of explosive for each inhabitant of the world. At the same time, 40,000 children in the developing countries are dying each day of hunger and disease, 570 million people suffer malnutrition, 800 million are illiterate, 1.5 billion have only limited access to medical services or have none at all, 250 million children do not attend school...

But the most terrible thing is not even the destructive force of nuclear weapons but the ease with which certain Western politicians and military figures manipulate the nuclear threat which they have chosen as the means of attaining their political goals. It is they who are trying to acquire increasingly new and more sophisticated weapons of mass destruction and to shift the arms race into space.

That was what was said at the Amsterdam congress of the international organization "International Physicians for the Prevention of Nuclear War." The 300 or more medical scientists included people of different political convictions. But they were united by a profound sense of social responsibility, alarm for the fate of peace, and a desire to make a specific contribution to the struggle against the threat of nuclear war and for disarmament -- a true blessing for mankind. The speeches of the Netherlander (Dzh. Kuiper), professor of social medicine; the U.S. professor of cardiology B. Lown; the Hungarian academician and director of a blood transfusion institute (S. Hollagn); the Soviet academician L. Elin; WHO deputy director general, the Nigerian T. Lambo, and many others, had one thing in common -- the passionate belief in man's reason.

The congress was held under the motto "Nuclear Illusions -- How Mankind Will Pay for Them." The policy of the nuclear deterrent, stated at the congress, puts vast masses of innocent people into the position of hostages. It has led to the steady buildup of the arms race, the constant threat of a holocaust which poisons our children's prospect of the future, and the deflection of resources from the struggle against poverty, hunger, and disease. It has led to the emergence of inflammatory military doctrines which allow for the first use of nuclear arms, in other words, for the unleashing of total nuclear war.

In order to achieve the aims of the movement doctors, by dint of their knowledge and reasoned scientific facts, must smash the "nuclear illusions" spread by the transatlantic political and military leaders. That is the illusion that "victory" is possible in a nuclear war and the illusion that it is possible to wage a "limited" or a "protracted" nuclear war. It is the illusion that stockpiling nuclear arms as an end in itself allegedly represents the most effective means of preventing nuclear war. These illusions are the fruit of either ignorance or blasphemy. Mountains of stockpiled arms have never been reliable guarantee of security.

Whereas in the past the time span separating peace from the threat of the annihilation of civilization amounted to 20-30 minutes -- the strategic missiles' flight time from the United States to the USSR -- during which it was still possible to try to do something to save mankind, now this time span may be reduced to 5-6 minutes -- the U.S. missiles' flight time from West Europe. After all, it is precisely there, near the Soviet borders, that it is planned to site the U.S. Pershing II and cruise missiles at the end of this year. Many speeches at the congress expressed alarm that the world may be faced in the near future with a new level of the most fearsome type of arms race.

The Soviet doctors reminded the congress participants that the USSR will never be the first to use nuclear arms. However, it must think about its own and also its friends' and allies' security. The first use of nuclear arms would without fail result in a chain of irreversible events. Estimates of possible losses among West Europe's population as a result of a hypothetical enforced retaliatory strike against the launch sites of the 572 missiles which the United States plans to site there and also to a retaliatory strike against the territory of the United States had a great impact on the delegates. It is clear that the losses in all the main countries would be enormous.

The biggest of the illusions entertained by some statesmen is the deeply erroneous assumption that nuclear war is merely an ordinary war with more far-reaching consequences. No ecological cataclysm of the past can be compared with the annihilation of civilization as a result of a nuclear war. The legacy would be a disrupted biosphere on a planet seared by radioactivity. The long-term consequences of the nuclear explosions would affect each new generation. Should nuclear war break out, it would immediately develop into a total war and entail the instantaneous death of and serious injuries to hundreds of millions of people.

However, the doctors are not pessimists. They are convinced that it is not yet too late to halt this dangerous development of events.

The congress appeal which the organizers intend to hand to Yu.V. Andropov, chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and to U.S. Presidium R. Reagan, says in part:

"...The USSR and the United States bear a tremendous responsibility. As the leaders of these two powerful states you personally can undertake essential specific initiatives to avert the nuclear threat.

"It is our view that:

"-- All nuclear powers must unequivocally agree to renounce the use of nuclear arms in any conflict. The unleashing of a nuclear conflict would be tantamount to genocide and suicide;

"-- All States must agree to a sufficiently verifiable freeze on the development, testing, production, and deployment of nuclear arms and their delivery vehicles;

"-- The freeze must be followed by the reduction and, ultimately, the complete elimination of nuclear arms from the arsenals of all countries;

"-- The negotiations on arms limitation currently under way must be conducted with persistence, in a spirit of goodwill, and with consideration for the interests of both sides...".

Soviet doctors are proudly aware that the leaders of their motherland adhere to precisely this approach. The appeals of the world's doctors are meeting with a response not only at a public but also at a state level in the Soviet Union. Soviet physicians actively support the USSR's peace initiatives and propagandize them abroad. On the eve of the opening of the congress the USSR Supreme Soviet instructed the Soviet Government to propose to all nuclear powers that they freeze their nuclear arms, beginning with the arsenals of the USSR and the United States. This initiative met with an ardent response in Amsterdam.

The third congress in Amsterdam adopted a special appeal to the doctors of the world. "The danger of nuclear was presents the biggest challenge to health and life which mankind has ever come up against. As doctors we believe that nuclear war will be the final epidemic," the appeal says. The congress delegates, aware of the doctors' social responsibility in the struggle against the biggest threat to health and life which mankind has ever come up against, have proposed that the following words be added to the Hippocratic oath: "As a 20th century doctor, aware that nuclear arms are an unprecedented challenge to my profession, that nuclear war will be the final epidemic for mankind, I will do all in my power to avert nuclear war."

Following the congress in Amsterdam, ahead lie new meetings, contacts, and discussions. Bidding farewell to each other, the congress delegates expressed the conviction that, as a result of the congress proceedings, they will win the support of further tens and hundreds of thousands of colleagues -- doctors and scientitsts, nurses and students, who will join them in the ranks of fighters to ensure that their patients in whatever country acquire genuine security. May the words inscribed on the tomb to the victims of the atomic bomb in Hiroshima be a guarantee of this: "Rest in peace, the mistake will not be repeated."

COL GEN CHERVOV EXPLAINS USSR FREEZE INITIATIVE

AU041617 Sofia TRUD in Bulgarian 3 Aug 83 p 3

[Interview with USSR's Colonel General Nikolay Chervov by V. Morozov, APN military observer, specially dispatched for the daily TRUD; date and place of interview not given]

[Text] [Morozov] The USSR Supreme Soviet has submitted an initiative proposing that all states that have nuclear weapons should agree on freezing them. What components of nuclear weapons are included in this proposal?

[Chervov] The USSR initiative includes all components of nuclear weapons without exception. Only in this way is the freeze likely to result in banning the quantitative increase of the countries' nuclear arsenals, and this will oblige the countries to abstain from the production of new types of nuclear arms. In addition, every country should introduce a moratorium on tests of nuclear warheads, as well as on tests of new types of carriers for such weapons.

Actually, this plan means the following: First, it implies a ban on quantitative increases of existing nuclear weapons (including carriers and warheads); second, it implies a ban on the production of new types of arms weapons systems that have become unusable or damaged can be replaced only by similar ones, just as it is the case with replacing normal losses; third, the plan also implies that modernizing existing carriers and nuclear warheads should be banned as well.

The implementation of the Soviet proposal on freezing nuclear arsenals, based on the principle of equality and equal security is likely to alleviate tension and to normalize international relations.

Washington is officially declaring itself against a freeze of nuclear arsenals. The White House stated that a freeze would "imply the preservation of the unequal and unstable balance of nuclear forces, condemning the United States to military backwardness." Facts, however, demonstrate that there can be no question of backwardness in military affairs as regards the United States. The present balance of nuclear forces between the United States and the USSR is equal. This is proved not by manipulations with figures but by well-checked and confirmed data in connection with the signing of the SALT II treaty. Both the United States and NATO always have fully recognized the existence of a strategic parity. No one can prove by facts that the USSR has any superiority as regards strategic weapons. Those who deny this are actually disseminating a malicious lie. As a matter of fact, it is unthinkable for anyone, shortly after the signing of the SALT II treaty, to achieve superiority in the sector of strategic weapons, since the development of such weapons requires long years of sustained efforts.

It is obvious that in view of the existing military-strategic balance between the USSR and the United States, an agreement on banning increases of nuclear weapons is not likely to affect the security of any country whatsoever. Such an agreement would not only be to the benefit of the two great powers, but also to the advantage of all other countries and to the benefit of the cause of peace.

[Morozov] The struggle for stopping the arms race is justifiably assuming great importance under the present circumstances. Can you tell me why it is so?

[Chervov] This is so, in the first place, because the arms race has assumed gigantic proportions in recent years and has become a real danger for the preservation of peace, since the arms race in itself actually represents part of the buildup for war. A permanent process of quantitative accumulation of arms is taking place and this accumulation is proceeding on a very large scale. The qualitative perfection of these weapons is also in progress, and even more efficient and deadly, new types of mass destruction weapons are being produced and developed.

Despite common sense, the worst could happen and nuclear weapons, as well as other mass destruction means, might be used. Contemporary war is likely not only to produce tremendous devastation, but also to kill and to maim hundreds of millions of people -- our entire civilization is threatened.

Second, the present Washington policy has exacerbated the situation to the utmost. The leading circles in the imperialist countries, headed by the United States, in conducting such policy, actually have started a global offensive against socialism (a so-called "crusade"). These circles are ready to adopt the most extreme measures -- to act on the brink of war and on the brink of military confrontation with the USSR. The United States and NATO have assumed the task of achieving military superiority over the USSR and the Warsaw Pact member-countries by the end of the eighties. This dream of theirs, however, is an illusion. The joint declaration signed in Moscow by the leaders of the Warsaw Pact member-countries once more resolutely states that by no means will they admit such military superiority.

Third, under these conditions of increased hostility against socialism, the extreme reactionaries and ultra-rightwing circles are intensifying their activities.

They are threatening the socialist countries with nuclear attack, just as if they were gambling, and they are "preparing" Europe for a "limited" nuclear war. Actually, we would be blind to the realities of our era not to see that regardless of the manner in which it may be unleashed, a nuclear war, wherever it may erupt, would inevitably mean death and would be beyond the control of anyone, provoking a global disaster!

Since the very first day it equipped itself with nuclear weapons, the United States always has expressed its readiness to be the first to use them. This reliance on the first strike has inspired all postwar American doctrines -- about "massive retaliation," and about the "realistic threat", and about "open confrontation" as well.

The question of using nuclear weapons against the USSR was raised, as a matter of fact, on several occasions during the fifties and the sixties. Today, a well-known Pentagon document entitled "Directives in the Defense Sector for 1984-88" is frankly stating that in case of a nuclear war against the USSR "the United States must strive for superiority and be capable of forcing the USSR to stop military actions within the shortest time possible, as well as to submit to the conditions dictated by the United States."

Particular importance is attached in this context to the deployment of the new nuclear missiles in Europe, as well as to the development of new systems of strategic weapons, and to the readiness of waging war in space. Thus, the Pentagon hopes to "deprive the Soviet leadership of its brain center, to destroy the nuclear forces of the USSR, and as much as possible to keep U.S. losses to a minimum." Such words, deprived of any common sense, are written in a Pentagon document and actually reflect the thoughts of its leaders.

Washington conceals this excessive warmongering spirit behind the hypocritical mask of outdated phraseology, such as those lies about the "Soviet military threat" and about the "necessity of restraining the expansion of communism." Actually, our present-day reality shows that the slander about the "Soviet military threat" increasingly provokes the indignation of worldwide public opinion. People in the West are beginning to understand that this slander serves as a smoke screen in order to justify the arms race and the hegemonistic aspirations of the United States in trying to discredit the peaceloving policy of the USSR.

If we consider things from a realistic point of view, anyone should realize who is restraining whom. The Soviet Union and all socialist countries have developed so much and have achieved so much power that they are actually restraining the greedy aspirations of the imperialists who have distorted view of reality. The new plans of the aspirers for world domination have no future.

ISRAELYAN COMPARES U.S., USSR DISARMAMENT POLICY

LD042333 Moscow TASS in English 2255 GMT 4 Aug 83

[Text] Moscow August 4 TASS -- "They in Washington are bending every effort in an attempt fo belittle the significance of the treaties and agreements concluded in the seventies, and present disarmament as some utopian fetish," Viktor Israelyan, Dr. Sc. (history), who heads the USSR delegation at the Disarmament Committee, points out in the latest issue of the INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS journal.

"The sixties and the seventies," the author stresses "saw the start of a truly unprecedented ever process of forming of a system of international treaties and agreements really limiting the arms race and aimed at eradicating war from the life of human society." It can be said that in those years "mankind's dream of a world without weapons, of a world without wars began to be incarnated in specific international legal documents."

But the progressive development of that process, Viktor Israelyan continues, went against the grain with the champions of the arms race, who viewed that turn of events as a direct threat to their interests. It was under the pressure of the military industrial complex that at the turn of the eighties the U.S. Administration launched a number of acts of sabotage within the counter-disarmament effort. U.S. negativism in the attitude to detente as a whole and disarmament in particular found its expression in reducing the dialogue with the Soviet Union on these issues, in creating deadlocks at multilateral forums, as was, for example, the case at the Disarmament Committee, in the renunciation of the agreements signed earlier and of the commitments as was the case with SALT-2.

"All that destabilizes the situation in the world, objectively increased the danger of a nuclear war breaking out," says the article. On top of that, the U.S. Administration is throwing the process of disarmament talks many years back.

Viktor Israelyan views this irresponsible policy in contrast with the approach of the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries which consistently come out for putting an end to the arms race, for disarmament, for constructive talks conducive to a lessening of military confrontation.

"The world public expects from the U.S. Administration not words but actions," Viktor Israelyan writes in conclusion. "It demands an end at last to the nightmare of a nuclear catastrophe."

U.S. DEPLOYMENT OF PATRIOT MISSILES REPORTED

LD050851 Moscow TASS in English 0743 GMT 5 Aug 83

[Text] Washington August 5 TASS -- The Pentagon announced Thursday that in September 1984 the U.S. Army would start the deployment in Western Europe of the new anti-aircraft "Patriot" missiles.

The Army command is planning to purchase 6,127 missiles of this type which can hit simultaneously several planes flying at high speed. The aggregate cost of these missiles is estimated at 8,500 million dollars. The Pentagon is planning to deploy the missiles both on the U.S. territory and the territories of a number of West European NATO member states.

SOCIALIST UNITY MUST COUNTER WEST'S 'SUBVERSION'

PM041406 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 4 Aug 83 First Edition p 3

[Colonel A. Sytezhev article: "In the Struggle for People's Minds and Hearts: A Resolute Rebuff for Imperialism's Ideological Subversion"]

[Text] There is a wise tale about how an old man taught his sons to live harmoniously and in concord. Ordering each of them to bring a twig from the forest, he showed the sons that even an old man's weak hands can easily break one little stick on its own. But when the twigs were combined in a compact bundle, they would not yield even to the efforts of the strongest of the brothers.

This old stody is often recalled when people are talking about the invincible strength of the fraternal alliance of peoples united within the socialist community. Unity -- that is the source of this strength that makes it possible to overcome any difficulties and worthily rebuff the intrigues of enemies. "The masses are helpless if they are disunited," V.I. Lenin stressed, "they are strong if they are rallied together."

Close cohesion among the socialist community countries is particularly important now that the international situation has seriously deteriorated. Ultrareactionary forces headed by U.S. imperialism are pursuing an extremely dangerous course in the world arena. The United States and its NATO allies are trying to stop the progressive changes in mankind's life and at all costs reverse development and regain their lost position. Imperialism, first and foremost American imperialism, makes increasingly massive attacks, unprecedented in their scale, on Marxist-Leninist ideology and seeks to block the growing influence of real socialism -- the main bulwark of the cause of peace and the peoples' freedom. A tense, truly global struggle is underway between the two ideologies. "A struggle is underway for the hearts and mind of billions of people on the planet," it was noted at the CPSU Central Committee June (1983) Plenum. "And mankind's future depends to a considerable extent on the outcome of this ideological struggle."

Imperialist forces have long entertained the idea of undermining the unity of the peoples of the socialist community states. In 1950 the U.S. National Security Council adopted a directive that declared: "We must wage open psychological warfare with the aim of causing mass betrayal of the Soviets and destroying the Kremlin's designs in other respects. We must step up positive, timely measures and operations by secret means in the sphere of economic, political, and psychological warfare...."

In accordance with this directive, Western imperialist circles have more than once attempted to destabilize the socialist community and detach individual countries from its ranks. This was the case with Hungary in 1956, this was the case with Czechoslovakia in 1968. People's Poland has been and is being subjected to massive attacks by imperialist forces.

As in former years, in present-day conditions it is the United States that plays the leading role in organizing antisocialist subversion. The head of the present U.S. Administration, in his notorious speech delivered in the British Parliament in 1982, even proclaimed a "crusade" against communism and whipped up psychological warfare on an unprecedented scale against the socialist states and all progressive forces. The U.S. Congress is now examining a program document with the lofty title "Project Democracy." This fine-sounding pseudonym conceals a range of ideological subversion measures elaborated in Washington against the socialist states and developing countries. The congressmen now intend to elaborate a concrete plan for implementing this project and elevating subversive "ideas" to the rank of state policy.

In essence the United States has long been waging subversive activity against the socialist countries at a state level. Vivid evidence of this is provided by the "Conference on Problems of Democratization in Communist Countries" held in the U.S. State Department last fall. The U.S. diplomatic department openly assembled all kinds of rabble, including some who had been thrown out of the Soviet Union, subsidized them, and oriented them toward hostile actions against the socialist states.

This "conference" concentrated its main attention on the problem of coordinating anti-socialist forces outside and inside the socialist countries. Measures for official support to be given to these forces by the United States and its allies at international forums and for stepping up "psychological warfare" against socialist countries with the help of the CIA's subversive radio center Radio Liberty and Radio Free Europe (RL-RFE) were discussed. The U.S. Congress recently approved a request from the Reagan administration for an additional $21 million to be allocated to these subversive radio stations in fiscal 1983. Thus the legal budget of RL-RFE (not counting CIA expenditure) will total more than $110 million.

Having no shortage of resources, RL and RFE poison the air waves for a total of 1,017 hours a week, broadcasting in 6 languages of European socialist countries and 15 languages of the USSR's peoples. The radio stations have powerful transmitters in the FRG, Spain, and Portugal. Apart from the headquarters in Munich, RL-RFE have large studio and administrative complexes in New York and Washington. Their total complement of employees is more than 1,500. There was every reason for the CPSU Central Committee June Plenum to note that our opponent has embarked on real piracy of the air. We are dealing with attempts to organize a real information and propaganda intervention against us and to turn radio and television channels into an instrument of interference in states' internal affairs and of subversive actions.

The imperialists are also preparing for direct interference in the affairs of sovereign states. Recently Washington officially legalized the activity of a special sabotage and espionage subdepartment of the U.S. Defense Department, whose tasks include organizing secret operations and collecting intelligence information abroad. "The sphere of operation of the New Pentagon subdepartment," THE NEW YORK TIMES noted, "is to extend to the whole world."

This subdepartment, code named Delta, has now been turned by the Pentagon into a kind of mini-CIA. According to available estimates such U.S. special services now have 200,000 employees. For fiscal 1984 they have been allocated the hefty sum of $17 billion for espionage and subversive actions.

The socialist community countries respond to the fierce onslaught of imperialist forces by closing ranks. History has already shown more than once that the socialist states can only successfully withstand imperialism's attacks in close unity, by skillfully pooling their efforts and coordinating their actions effectively. It was thanks to the socialist countries' firm international unity that the counterrevolutionary putsch in Hungary failed and the "creeping counterrevolution" in Czechoslovakia suffered a crushing defeat. The antisocialist forces' calculations on detaching Poland from the family of fraternal states were also thwarted. People's Poland, thanks to its friends' support and help, is overcoming the consequences of the crisis. As its leaders have stated more than once, it is and will continue to be an integral component in the socialist community.

The peoples of the socialist community countries, closing ranks, follow a common path to a single great goal -- communism. The ideological basis of the fraternal peoples' indissoluble unity is Marxism-Leninism -- the sole international teaching of the working class that makes it possible to choose the correct course in socialist and communist building. The socialist community countries are linked by their common interests in defending revolutionary gains and national independence against the encroachments of world imperialism and are united by their principled unity of views and consensus on all major socioeconomic and international problems.

The indisoluble unity of the socialist community countries is the basis of their might and the guarantee of ultimate success even in the gravest trials. That is why the CPSU and the other fraternal parties devote priority attention to questions of further strengthening the unity and cohesion of the socialist community countries. "By strengthening their cooperation and cohesion, the socialist countries multiply many times the force of their beneficial effect on the course of world events, and that is to everyone's benefit," Comrade Yu.V. Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, stressed in his speech in the Kremlin on 20 July this year.

Close friendship and indissoluble unity united the servicemen of the socialist community states' armies. The brother servicemen stand guard firmly over the peoples' revolutionary gains. Commanders, political workers, and party and youth organizations of the fraternal armies do much work to educate servicemen in the spirit of high revolutionary vigilance, socialist patriotism, and proletarian internationalism. The unity and cohesion of the fraternal armies' servicemen are among the most important sources of their strength and invincibility.

The CPSU Central Committee June Plenum discussed the further ideological rapprochement of the fraternal peoples, the strengthening of the sense of unity, and the commonality of their historical destinies. As the unity of the socialist community states is further strengthened, so their might, which is the reliable guarantee of the successful building of socialism and communism, will grow.

'LENINIST UNIVERSITY OF MILLIONS' PROGRAM

LD031927 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0910 GMT 3 Aug 83

["Leninist University of Millions" program, subtitled "The Exacerbation of the Ideological Struggle on the International Arena," presented by Yuliy Semenov [not further identified], with Professor Yevgeniy Aleksandrovich Nezhin of the Academy of Social Sciences at the Party Central Committee]

[Excerpt] [Semenov] Hello comrades. At the June party Central Committee plenum unprecedentedly intensive and extreme opposition was noted between two diametrically opposed philosophies of life, two political courses -- socialism and imperialism. Yuriy Vladimirovich Andropov said that there is a struggle in progress for the hearts and minds of thousands of millions of people on this planet and that the future of humanity depends in many ways on the outcome of this ideological struggle. Why is the problem of the ideological struggle so acute today?

Many of you ask us about this in your letters, and I have asked Yevgeniy Aleksandrovich Nezhin, professor of the Academy of Social Sciences at the Party Central Committee to answer you.

Yevgeniy Aleksandrovich, I now turn to you. It is known that in order to conduct an effectual struggle for the hearts and minds of people, one must know what the characteristic traits of the contemporary ideological struggle are.

[Nezhin] The question is a good one. The present-day ideological struggle has a number of characteristic traits. The first is its sharp exacerbation, for which the imperialist powers are to blame. This was pointed out at the 26th CPSU Congress, and was also emphasized at the June Party Central Committee Plenum. What is the reason for this exacerbation of the ideological struggle? The steady shrinking of capitalism's spheres of influence, a further deepening of its general crisis, an intensification of its class struggle, increasing inter-imperialist contradictions, and a deadly fear of the growing influence of socialism -- all this has an effect on the policies of imperialism and is pushing it into dangerous adventurism. Counting mainly on wrecking detente, achieving military superiority, and a runaway arms race, the United States and other NATO countries have moved over to unprecedented mass ideological attacks on socialism and Marxist-Leninist ideology.

A second characteristic of the contemporary ideological struggle is its global scale. Today, as a result of the unparalleled development of technical means of mass information, the front of the ideological struggle crosses the entire world. At the same time, the ideological struggle is not being conducted in an abstract manner. It touched on very specific and pressing problems which concern the broad masses of the people, the problems of war and peace, ways of life, historical perspectives, and human rights.

There is also another important characteristic of the contemporary ideological struggle -- imperialism's switchover along the whole of its front to psychological war against the USSR and the other socialist countries.

[Semenov] Yevgeniy Aleksandrovich, you spoke of imperialism's psychological war. We also know another term -- ideological struggle. These concepts are far from being coterminous, and to a certain extent are even opposite concepts. Could you please explain this for the listeners?

[Nezhin] There is a substantial, and I would say qualitative, difference between the struggle of ideas and psychological war.

Above all, I would remind you that Marxism-Leninism and our party have, throughout their history, keenly struggled against hostile ideological influences. Marxist-Leninists consider the struggle of ideas to be normal in conditions of peaceful coexistence between states of differing social orders. But we understand ideological struggle as a confrontation of ideas, an historical argument about the merits of one or other social system, and a struggle for world public opinion. Psychological warfare is a very different matter. It is a reducal to hold such honorable arguments, virtually a rejection of the struggle of ideas, however paradoxical this may seem.

Of course, as before, our ideological opponent is armed with many concepts of anticommunism, anti-Sovietism, reformism, revisionism, opportunism, and various theories of bourgeois politicoes and sovietologists. In spite of their variety they are united by one main aim -- to try to cause damage to the ideology of scientific communism, to discredit socialism in the eyes of world public opinion, and to destabilize and deform the spiritual sphere of socialist society.

But today the ideological opponent lays main emphasis on undermining the socialist world and loosening its foundations. Let us return again to the materials of the CPSU Central Committee June Plenum where it was pointed out that the class enemy openly declares his intention to eliminate the socialist system. President Reagan has called for a new crusade against communism, and imperialism sees psychological warfare as one of the main means for achieving its aim. It is conducted by the West, it was emphasized at the plenum, at a very high -- one could say hysterical -- pitch of anti-Sovietism and anticommunism. Every Soviet person should clearly understand that today psychological warfare is an inalienable part of imperialism's military and political plans. It aims to destroy the moral and political unity of the populations of the USSR and the other socialist countries, and at duping world public opinion with the myth of a Soviet military threat. It is a complex of ideological sabotage, a system of political and emotional pressure on the USSR and the other countries of the socialist community, the mass brainwashing of the people with propaganda, and a retreat from any kind of moral and ethical principles. In all this there is one aim, in the furtherance of which all means are admissible -- to harm the USSR and the other countries of the socialist community.

[Semenov] Yes, and in fact under the cover of discussions on freedom of information, Western ideological services are carrying out real propagandistic sabotage. There are many examples of this, aren't there?

[Nezhin] As many as you like. In any newspaper one can find mention of them. The tactics of ideological sabotage dictate that they must follow closely on each other's heels. Understanding that sooner or later the lie will be uncovered, the ideological opponent is constantly firing off his salvoes. Hardly has the recipient got the latest canard when the next is already on its way. Then another arrives, flapping its dirty wings, and so on.

I recall for example the false report that a brigade of Soviet marines had disembarked on Cuba in 1979, and in 1980 there was a canard about poison in the water at the U.S. Embassy in Moscow.

[Semenov] And then the lie about the 10,000 prisoners involved in building the Urengoy-Uzhgorod Gas Pipeline; fabrications about supposed Soviet submarines off the Swedish coast; or the affair of the Bulgarian citizen, Antonov, fabricated by the CIA and the Italian Secret Service.

[Nezhin] Yes. One could continue the list for a long time. Recently I visited fraternal Poland. Polish comrades told me how, in order to whip up an anti-Soviet mood, the enemy was using a whole system of lies and myths from the history of Soviet-Polish relations. For example, the main culprit for Poland's foreign exchange debt to Western banks is announced as being -- who would you think? -- the USSR.

How do they fabricate the evidence? This is how: On ships being supplied to the USSR by Poland there are units bought by Poland in the West with loans received from the West. This is the way the foreign currency is being transferred, said the ideological saboteurs, but they purposefully forgot to add just one thing: The USSR paid for the cost of these units with dollars.

[Semenov] I think Yevgeniy Aleksandrovich, that the examples you have given are sufficiently clear evidence of what we have been talking about -- that psychological warfare is true propagandistic aggression against the socialist countries.

[Nezhin] You are quite right. This is why it is so important to inculcate in Soviet people, above all, a class approach to the evaluation of ideological sabotage and the capacity to assess what is broadcast according to the Leninist yardstick. To whose advantage is this? Well, it must be confessed that some people, tuning into a foreign radio broadcast, reason thus: I have read our papers, watched our television and listened to our radio. Now I'll listen to what they are saying, compare the two views, and I will get an objective picture. But this type of approach is extremely naive. Not one word from the other side is uttered without an ideological charge, without class-determined, and as a rule diversionary, ideological aims, although skilfully camoflaged -- the aim of corrupting anyone, even those who have by chance tuned into the enemy wavelength.

Modern radio saboteurs are merely following the old Goebbels recipe: One can poison several hundred people at once in a gas chamber, but a well-constructed lie can poison millions. No one lets themself into the house of a contemptible traitor or murderer, but it is well-known that it is precisely yesterday's fascist hangers-on, hangmen, criminals, traitors, and renegades who drape themselves at the microphones of subversive radio.

[Semenov] You can apparently name some of them.

[Nezhin] Yes, of course, although it isn't a very pleasant occupation. There is Mr (Krasovskiy), a Radio Liberty correspondent -- a traitor to his motherland during the war, a Vlasovite, punisher, hangman and anti-Seminite; Liberty employee (Kuzma Kabanov) -- a traitor, Vlasovite, provocateur; his lawful wife, an employee at the radio station, (Iyuliya Tibina), a traitor and agent provocateur, through whose denunciations peaceful inhabitants were shot and whole families thrown into the gas chambers; (Sultan Garib), an employee at the radio station -- a traitor, nationalist, and provocateur, through whose denuciations (Musadzhali) was executed; (Kabanchik), in charge of the column "Through the Eyes of an Ex-Muscovite" -- in the past he was a parasite, speculator, and anti-Soviet; (Geller), also known as (Adam Kryuchik), who finished [illegible] studies at Moscow State University, worked in an editorial office, then spent 15 years in prison for large-scale embezzlement, and who is now a Liberty employee; the renegade (Lubarskiy), a Liberty employee and publisher of the anti-Soviet leaflet "VESTI IZ SSSR".

I think this is enough, the picture is clear.

[Semenov] And of course, as was emphasized at the CPSU Central Committee June Plenum, one must not omit to submit to principled party assessment the actions of those who consciously or unconsciously sing with another's voice, as the saying goes, and spread all kinds of rumors and gossip.

Now let us proceed. Yevgeniy Aleksandrovich, we have touched on the technology of psychological warfare, but one should probably say something about its apparatus.

[Nezhin] Yes, there's plenty to be said here.

Above all, I will remind you that subversive propaganda has become firmly established in the state activities of the United States and other capitalist countries. Billions of dollars are spent on it every year. Over 400 ideological and subversive centers work out its strategy and tactics, and the most modern methods are used, including electronic computer centers. Ideological sabotage work has become the profession of thousands of specialists and scientists holding diplomas, and the leaders of the imperialist countries are personally involved in it, though until only recently preferring to avoid this.

The main weapon in imperialism's psychological warfare is ideological sabotage, carried out within the framework of mass propaganda campaigns. The aim of these campaigns is to ideologically safeguard imperialism's strategic plans. One recalls that the propaganda campaign with the slogan "For the Defense of Human Rights", was worked out by subversive centers as an attempt to damage socialism's growing authority during the detente period, and at the same time to distract public opinion from the flagrant human rights violations in the capitalist world. As you know, on coming to power the Reagan administration did not reject this slander campaign, but most resources were devoted to blowing up a new campaign under the slogan of a Soviet military threat. This was needed to safeguard Washington's military strategic policies, to destroy detente, intensify the arms race, and to prepare for a nuclear war. It is understandable that a slogan about the defense of human rights was clearly not sufficient for all this.

Literally everything is now being used as a weapon, from the most modern technical means of mass information and the use of cultural links and tourism for subversive ends, to spreading hostile rumors and anecdotes. Radio propaganda is being especially actively pursued, and the enemy has set out on a course of downright robbery on the airwaves. We have to deal here with attempts to organize real informational and propaganda interference against us, it was stated at the June Plenum. In February 1983, President Reagan declared that the present Washington administration had no more important foreign policy initiative than the further activization of subversive radio stations.

Forty radio stations broadcast in the languages of the peoples of the USSR and the socialist countries -- Voice of America, the BBC, Deutsche Welle, Radio Roma, Canada, Israel, Sweden, Vatican Radio, the subversive Liberty and Radio Free Europe, and so on. Even Saudi Arabia participated in radio brainwashing the population of Soviet Central Asia in connection with the 1,400th anniversary of Islam. An example of chorus-like activities of subversive radio propaganda is the radio sabotage against Poland, and also Afghanistan.

The radio transmitters on ships of the U.S. Navy, equipment at military bases, and in certain cases even in diplomatic representations, are used to anticommunist ends. In 1980, violating the most elementary norms of international law, radio transmitters broadcast directly from the U.S. Consulates in Krakow and Poznan, sowing discord among the Poles.

In the conditions of the exacerbation of the ideological struggle, the significance of foreign political propaganda also increases. This was mentioned at the June Plenum. The historical achievements of real socialism have, above all, great influence on the international public -- our peace initiatives, the well-argued, principled, calm, and confident tone of the speeches made by party and Soviet state leaders.

[Semenov] The Party Central Committee June Plenum demanded that a broad counterpropaganda offensive be started not only on the international arena, but also inside the country.

[Nezhin] Yes. An inviolable part of ideological activity in counterpropaganda work should be the capacity to conduct a well-argued criticism of alien views, combined with a readiness to resist shameless anticommunism and anti-Sovietism, and to foil the ideological sabotage of the class enemy.

A feeling of class implacability toward bourgeois ideology must be formed in people, and the working people must be educated in the spirit of Soviet patriotism and pride for the motherland. Work should be conducted in such a way that every Soviet person has a profound understanding of the provocative, hostile character of imperialism's psychological war, and its deceptive ways and methods.

UN SECURITY COUNCIL DEBATES INTERFERENCE IN CHAD

LD032111 Moscow TASS in English 2036 GMT 3 Aug 83

[Text] New York August 4 TASS -- The urgently convened UN Security Council has begun discussions of the situation emerging around Chad. Addressing the first meeting of the council, Libyan representative Awad Burwin noted that the situation was becoming ever more dangerous because of the direct interference of the USA and its allies in Chadian internal affairs. They are escalating military aid to the Habre regime. The Libyan spokesman drew attention to the aggressive preparations of the imperialist forces and their puppets near Libya's southern borders, which is posing a direct threat to that country's security and sovereignty and to peace in the region.

Interference 'Expanding'

LD041652 Moscow World Service in English 1300 GMT 4 Aug 83

[Text] An emergency meeting of the UN Security Council has been convened to discuss the situation in Chad, a small country in West Africa, where a serious seat of tension has appeared as a result of the interference of imperialist powers. Yuriy Rostovtsev makes the following commentary. This is what he writes:

Chad has become one more country in which the United States and its partners are trying to enforce norms of behavior suitable for them. The United States, France, and Britain want to use the internal conflict in Chad for their own far-reaching political purposes and interests directed against African nations. The scale of their interference in the internal affairs of the country is expanding. In the past few days American military aircraft have been bringing to Chad new groups of mercenaries and regular Army units of foreign invaders. American and French weaponry is streaming there. Western news agencies report that the Reagan administration has decided to send Redeye missile installations to the capital of Chad, Ndjamena. The first group of American military advisers has arrived in Chad. A spokesman for the American State Department has said that, in what he described as an emergency, additional American military aid to the Habre regime would be discussed. This is all a familiar script. The United States is now acting the same way in Central America, using force to make nations live the way it wants. Displaying Atlantic solidarity, Washington helped Britain restore colonial order in Malvinas, Falkland Islands. In the same way, together with Israel, the United States is trampling on the right of Palestinian Arabs to sovereignty and independence.

But let's get back to the development involving Chad. It is not only the future of Chad that is in question this time: The purpose of interference in its internal affairs is greater -- to undermine progressive forces in that part of Africa. So it is not accidental that Washington and other Western capitals are coming out with false charges against Libya to justify their interference. For a long time Libya has been the target of continuous imperialist attacks. Aircraft on the aircraft-carriers of the U.S. Sixth fleet concentrated off the Libyan coast have been alerted. They are making numerous flights every day seeking any pretext for armed clashes. There is an actual threat of a military attack on Libya.

In conncetion with the development in Chad, the Soviet news agency TASS has published a statement describing such actions, hegemonistic claims of imperialist powers, as contradicting the basic principles of the UN Charter and other international documents and acts signed by the United States and France. The Soviet Union, the statement stresses, is resolutely opposed to these illegal moves threatening peace and international security. These moves must be stopped. An end must be put to the arbitrariness of imperialist powers.

USSR UN COMMITTEE MAKES STATEMENT OF ARMS TESTS

LD041554 Moscow TASS in English 1522 GMT 4 Aug 83

["Statement by USSR United Nations Association" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow August 4 TASS -- The 20th anniversary of the signing of the treaty on prohibition of nuclear weapon tests in the atmosphere, outer space, and underwater in Moscow by the foreign ministers of the USSR, United States, and Britain falls due on August 5. More than 100 states are signatories to the Moscow treaty. That was largely promoted by numerous calls and resolutions of the UN General Assembly, broad support by the world public for the demand that tests of nuclear weapons be banned.

The treaty was the first major success in limitation of the nuclear arms race. Owing to its conclusion, a certain obstacle was raised to further perfection of nuclear weapons.

It was conducive to preventing nuclear proliferation, terminating contamination of atmosphere, of the environment with dangerous radioactive substances. The treaty contains the obligation of the sides to undertake further actions towards conclusion of a comprehensive treaty on cessation of all test explosions of nuclear weapons.

For the states and public forces which are now striving to bring about immediate cessation and prohibition of all tests of nuclear weapons, the Moscow treaty is an important stimulus is stepping up vigorous joint actions to further this goal.

In this connection the USSR United Nations Association draws attention to the fact that at the 37th session of the UN General Assembly the Soviet Union submitted for consideration of the international community the basic provisions of a treaty on complete and general prohibition of nuclear weapons tests.

The USSR declared for firm and energetic steps to be taken by states to lead this problem out of the impasse, to elaborate without delay and conclude a relevant international treaty. To create favourable conditions for elaboration of such a treaty, the USSR proposed that a moratorium on all nuclear explosions be introduced for the period of negotiations. Soviet proposals on freezing all nuclear armaments serve the same purpose. The UN General Assembly is known to have insistently called upon the Disarmament Committee to urgently get down to practical negotiations with a view of elaborating a relevant treaty.

Expressing the opinion of the broad circles of the Soviet public, the association believes that the new Soviet proposal provides an opportunity to draw the problem of prohibition of nuclear weapons tests from the predicament in which it is now through the fault of the United States, which as far back as in 1980 interrupted the tripartite Soviet-American-British negotiations on this question; the United States which is blocking up its discussion at the Geneva Disarmament Committee and which is conducting the course of continued underground nuclear tests in order to escalate the nuclear arms race.

Such actions run counter to the striving of the international community, the overwhelming majority of the UN member-states to put an end to nuclear test explosions, to the buildup of nuclear armaments, to make the world campaign for disarmament a success. Now that the world is threatened with a new twist in the arms race spiralling towards a universal nuclear catastrophe, the moral-political prestige of the United Nations should be more efficiently used in order to resume the process of negotiations on elaboration and conclusion of a treaty on the complete and general prohibition of nuclear weapons tests by all the states. The progress in this will undoubtedly depend on the readiness of all nuclear powers to display common sense and constructive approach, to realise in full their responsibility for the future of mankind.

UN DEPUTY SECRETARY VISITS MOSCOW GORISPOLKOM

PM031921 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 26 Jul 83 Morning Edition p 5

[TASS report: "Meeting at Moscow City Soviet"]

[Text] A. Ramachandran, UN deputy secretary general and executive director of the UN International Center for Human Settlements, paid a visit to the Moscow Gorispolkom on 25 July. Gorispolkom Chairman V.F. Promyslov acquainted the guest with the Soviet capital's general development plan. Particular attention was paid in the course of the conversation to the Moscow City Soviet's assistance to the developing countries as a general supplier of housing construction combines.

U.S., USSR NAVAL PRESENCE IN MEDITERRANEAN NOTED

LD041859 Moscow in Greek to Greece 1500 GMT 4 Aug 83

[Unattributed commentary]

[Excerpts] The latest Greek-American agreement, recently signed in Athens on the status of U.S. war bases in Greece, continues to attract the attention of public opinion abroad, particularly in Mediterranean countries. The press in these countries stress that although the agreement provides for the gradual removal of U.S. war bases from Greece, the problem of the nuclear weapons deployed in these bases remains, for the time being, unsolved. At the same time it recalls the repeated statements by Athens regarding its intention to achieve the removal of U.S. nuclear weapons from Greece. There isn't the slightest doubt, our commentator writes, that such a step by Greece would contribute considerably toward the removal of the nuclear (?explosive material) not only in the Balkans but also the entire Mediterranean region, where the movement of the peoples for turning the Mediterranean into a sea of peace and friendly cooperation is gaining momentum. Is such a prospect a realistic one? In the view of the socialist countries it is. The latter countries have many times submitted concrete proposals on this subject.

Very possibly listeners may ask the question: How is it that there are Soviet warships in the Mediterranean and what is the reason for their presence? The point, dear listeners, is that the Soviet Union, which is very close to the Mediterranean, only took this step when the United States began to threaten its security from the Mediterranean. In fact, why was it necessary for the United States, which is thousands of miles away from this sea, to maintain an entire fleet and, moreover, one equipped with nuclear weapons? Why was it necessary for the United States to build over 200 bases? It is well-known that lately Washington allowed the Mediterranean to be turned into an (?area where) [word indistinct] (?missiles on nuclear submarines have entered). (?Their first target is the socialist countries).

All this shows that the United States sess the Mediterranean exclusively from a military-strategic standpoint, ignoring the security interests of the Mediterranean peoples. These are the reasons which forced the Soviet Union to take countermeasures. However, this does not mean that our country espouses dangerous confrontation. Soviet initiatives corresponds to the initiatives of all the peoples of the Mediterranean and their implementation could lead to the relaxation of tension in this region. The Mediterranean Sea should not divide but unite peoples.

CSCE ANNIVERSARY 'STARTING POINT FOR PEACE'

PM050801 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 30 Jul 83 Second Edition p 4

[Article by PRAVDA political observer Vsevolod Ovchinnikov: "Historic Milestone"]

[Text] Some eight years ago -- 30 July 1975 -- the leaders of 33 European states, the United States, and Canada met together for the first time in history. On that day the CSCE -- a remarkable historic landmark -- opened in Helsinki.

The conference, which was convened on the initiative of the socialist community and supported by the European states, collectively reviewed the political result of World War II and confirmed the fruitlessness and harm of the position-of-strength policy and the policy of cold war.

The Helsinki forum adopted the Final Act, rightly called the Charter of Peaceful Coexistence. This document formulated the fundamental principles of interstate relations. These are: The principle of the sovereign equality of states and their sovereign rights, including the right to freely choose and develop their own political, social, economic, and cultural systems; the nonuse of force or the threat of force; the inviolability of borders; the territorial integrity of states; the peaceful settlement of disputes; noninterference in each other's internal affairs; respect of the rights of man and the basic freedoms; equality of rights and the right of peoples to decide their own destiny; cooperation among states; and the conscientious fulfillment of obligations under international law.

These ten principles were designed to promote the creation on the continent of an atmosphere of mutual trust and confidence in the free, independent, and peaceful development of each country. Europe, which was for centries the arena of bloody conflicts and experienced world wars, thus expressed its wish for the development of normal, friendly relations among states and peoples.

"Of course, it is very important to proclaim correct and just principles of interstate relations. But, it is just as important to enshrine these principles in present-day international relations, to implement them and make them the law of international life." So stated the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and Council of Ministers resolution "On the Results of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe." The Soviet Union was the first of the conference participants to include the fundamental principles of interstate relations, as proclaimed in the Final Act, in its Constitution and thus make them law. The USSR invariably follows these principles in all its foreign policy activity.

The accords settled on in Helsinki were a triumph of reason by which everyone gained -- the countries of both East and West and the peoples of both the socialist and capitalist states. The results of the conference promoted the consolidation of European security. A number of important accords were reached which aimed at supplementing political with military detente, which was a qualitatively new step in strengthening trust between states.

The Helsinki forum was of great importance for all mankind.

It is in Europe that a huge quantity of nuclear and conventional weapons is concentrated and it is here that the armed forces of the two military alliances come face to face. At the same time, the foundation was laid in Europe for the consistent development of relations of good-neighborliness and cooperation between states with different social systems. The European peoples have seen from their own experience the advantages of detente.

The implementation of the clauses of the Final Act regarding the development of cooperation among the signatory states in the political, economic, cultural, humanitarian, and other spheres has borne tangible fruit. Political contacts at all levels have expanded within the framework of the all-European process. Trade turnover between the socialist community and West Europe has sharply increased. The mutually advantageous ties between the Soviet Union and the FRG, France, Italy, and Finland have been placed on a firm basis by long-term intergovernmental agreements on economic, industrial, scientific, and technical cooperation. Progressive forms of trade and economic ties, such as large-scale barter deals, have developed. Cultural exchanges, tourism, and other forms of contact between East and West Europe have been noticeably stepped up.

But the shift by Washington's ruling circles from detente to confrontation prevented these favorable possibilities from developing even further. Blinded by anti-Sovietism, bellicose U.S. and NATO circles have attempted to distort the main aims of the CSCE embodied in its very name. It is noteworthy that President Reagan's statement on the eighth anniversary of the Helsinki forum makes no mention whatever of security, cooperation, or the ten unshakable principles making up the code of interstate relations. Reagan reduces the entire content of the Final Act merely to an obligation to promote "freedom of movement and contacts." Manipulating that document's individual propositions, the enemies of detente attempt to use them to attack the socialist countries and to interfere in their internal affairs.

In seeking from its West European allies the introduction of economic sanctions and other discriminatory measures against the socialist community countries and advocating the curtailment of cultural and scientific links with them, it is the Reagan administration which has shown itself to be an enemy of healthy contacts between West and East, although American propaganda more than anybody else makes a fuss about socialism preventing the "exchange of people and ideas."

At the start of this year the Warsaw Pact states reemphasized in the Prague Political Declaration the importance of the jointly elaborated and carefully agreed principles and propositions of the Helsinki Final Act, which should be strictly respected and consistently implemented. The socialist community countries voiced their readiness to develop mutually advantageous ties with all the states of Europe. They advocated maintaining and deepening political dialogue and consultations at all levels and possible broader political contacts.

Here they were thinking of the development of contacts on a bilateral and multilateral basis through parliaments, political parties, trade unions, and youth, women's, and other organizations, in the interests of peace and security in Europe. The socialist states advocated the utmost expansion of business cooperation in the trade, industrial, agricultural, scientific, and technical spheres with no discrimination. They advocated deepening the mutual spiritual enrichment of the peoples of Europe, the exchange of artistic values, the dissemination of truthful and honest information, and the cultivation of sentiments of mutual benevolence and respect.

The leading party and state figures of the seven socialist countries who met this summer in Moscow recalled that the participants in the all-European conference had solemnly assumed the pledge to make detente a continuous and increasingly viable and comprehensive process.

Guided by the spirit and the letter of these lofty pledges, the participants in the Moscow meeting called on the European countries to do everything necessary to remove the nuclear threat from Europe and transform it into a continent of peace free from both medium-range and tactical nuclear weapons, into a continent where all states would cooperate on the basis of full equality and mutual respect in the interests of the progress and well-being of its peoples.

To remove the threat of nuclear confrontation on the European Continent, the Moscow meeting participants urged that an accord be secured this year which would rule out the deployment of new U.S. missiles in West European countries and provide for appropriate reductions in the medium-range weapons already existing in Europe, that is, ensure a balance at a much lower level.

The meeting confirmed the topicality and effectiveness of the action program aimed at reducing international tension and eliminating the threat of war contained in the Prague Political Declaration. The socialist states declared that they expect the consent of the NATO states to examine practically the proposal for a treaty on the mutual nonuse of force and the maintenance of peaceful relations between the two military-political alliances.

The socialist community countries advocated the creation of nuclear-free zones in north Europe, the Balkans, and other areas of the European Continent. They advocated transforming the Mediterranean into a zone of peace and cooperation, the withdrawal of nuclear-armed ships from the Mediterranean Basin, and the abandonment of the deployment of nuclear weapons on the territory of non-nuclear Mediterranean countries.

The participants in the Moscow meeting appealed to the North Atlantic alliance countries to weigh up soberly and objectively the ominous trends in the current development of international relations and to draw wise conclusions according with mankind's profoundest interests. More than ever before, the existing situation in Europe demands the pooling of states' efforts to consistently pursue a policy of detente, peace, and disarmament. For this reason the continuation and deepening of the multifaceted process started by the CSCE assumes a special importance.

In this respect, the achievement of an accord on the successful completion of the Madrid meeting is of great significance. Although the enemies of detente have prolonged its work for almost three years, they have not managed to wreck the elaboration of a final document. The meeting participants confirmed their allegiance to the all-European process started in Helsinki and the principles of interstate relations formulated in the Final Act. The agreement to convene a conference in January 1984 in Stockholm on confidence-building measures and security and disarmament in Europe is of great importance. The practical preparation for its first stage, which will be devoted to confidence-building measures and security, is due to begin this fall in Helsinki. The states which signed the Final Act have confirmed their intention to continue to hold regular meetings of their representatives. The third such meeting, following the Belgrade and Madrid meetings, is planned to start in November 1986 in Vienna.

"During the lengthy, acute political struggle at the Madrid meeting," Comrade Yu.V. Andropov noted 20 July in the Kremlin, "the overwhelming majority of states -- contrary to the line of certain forces -- still made a choice in favor of finding mutually acceptable decisions. This is a healthy, reassuring sign."

Eight years ago the Soviet leadership described the all-European conference as the result of everything positive which had been done on our continent to switch from cold war to detente, and at the same time as a starting point for Europe's subsequent progress along the path of a lasting peace and the elimination of wars from the people's life.

We can now note that the importance of the results of the Helsinki forum have not diminished but have grown. The Final Act signed by the 35 states is countering -- like a breakwater -- the cold currents aimed at undermining the foundations of the peace, security, and cooperation of the peoples.

USSR CSCE COMMITTEE'S ADDRESS REPORTED

LD011613 Moscow TASS in English 1408 GMT 1 Aug 83

["Address by the Soviet Committee for European Security and Cooperation" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow August 1 TASS -- The Soviet Union will not allow anyone to upset the parity that has been established in Europe and in the world and thereby to create a theat to its security. The Soviet public approves of the measures which are being taken with due regard for the really shaping situation to maintain at a proper level the defence capacity of the USSR and its allies. This is stated in an address adopted today at a meeting of the Soviet Committee for European Security and Cooperation. This is a non-governmental organization which unites representatives of broad circles of the Soviet public. The meeting was held in connection with the eighth anniversary of the signing of the Final Act of the European conference in Helsinki.

The address emphases that deployment of any number of new U.S. missiles in West European countries would deal a blow on the current talks on limiting armaments, would do a still greater damage to trust between states, and would increase the danger of outbreak of catastrophe either accidentally or as a result of ill-intentioned actions of those who yearn for military superiority and plan to win a nuclear war by delivering a first strike.

The Soviet public, the document points out further, shares the demand of millions of participants in the peace movement in Europe, in America, and throughout the world, namely, for immediate termination of material preparation of a nuclear war in Europe and throughout the world before it is too late. The Soviet public holds that the most radical solution to the problem would be to fully rid Europe of all types of nuclear weapons -- both tactical and medium-range -- aimed at European targets. On the way to this goal it would be essential to freeze nuclear arsenals already now, which would become a starting point for their subsequent reduction and, ultimately, full elimination.

The address also points out the need to solve the problem of reducing conventional armaments, to clear Europe from chemical weapons, and to establish nuclear-free zones in various parts of the continent.

Soviet people, the document says, are calling on all those who are concerned over the destiny of peace, civilization, and life itself in Europe and around the world to do everything in their power and to multiply joint or parallel actions so that the year 1983 would not become a starting point of a new spiral in the deadly escalation of armaments but would be marked by a turn towards military detente.

The address expresses confidence that successful completion of the Madrid meeting may give a positive impulse to other talks, in Geneva and Vienna, on the outcome of which the destinies of European peoples depend in many respects.

SHULTZ, BURT REMARKS ON U.S.-SOVIET TIES SCORED

PM041114 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 4 Aug 83 First Edition p 3

[TASS report: "Misleading People"]

[Text] Washington, 3 Aug -- In the attempt to shift the blame for the present state of American-Soviet relations, high-ranking U.S. Government spokesmen have recently launched an intensive propaganda campaign. The aim of this campaign is to distort the true state of affairs and present Washington's unconstructive stand in the most advantageous light. In particular, the interview Secretary of State G. Shultz gave to THE BALTIMORE SUN newspaper and the speech in Congress by R. Burt, assistant secretary of state for European affairs, can only be assessed as an attempt to shift the blame onto the innocent party.

The head of the U.S. foreign policy department, noting that "we have not yet achieved any particular success on the most important problems," then launched into an argument from which it emerged that U.S.-USSR relations have for a number of years been "clouded" by "the Russians' behaviour." The United States, according to him, allegedly occupies a "highly reasonable position."

His tone was echoed by Burt, who stated that "our relations with Moscow can now be described as exceptionally tense" because of "unacceptable aspects of Soviet behaviour and the obstacles they have created in the path of improving East-West relations." As for Washington, as Burt claimed, it "has sought to demonstrate readiness to seek constructive resolutions of our differences and concrete methods of expanding the spheres of bilateral cooperation on a reciprocal basis."

Only simpleminded or absolutely ignorant people can be misled by such remarks by representatives of the very administration which, on coming to power, adopted a conscious course of exacerbating American-Soviet relations, declared a "crusade" against the socialist countries, and launched an unprecedented arms race in an attempt to achieve military superiority.

The Soviet Union wants to live in peace and to trade and cooperate with all its neighbors on the globe, the United States included. It will continue consistently to seek and try to find a common language with the American side. All the USSR's proposals on questions of limiting the arms race that it has put forward earlier remain in force, and if the American side submits proposals on a particular problem with the aim of resolving it in the spirit of equal security, the USSR will certainly examine them in a positive light.

At the same time Washington's actions show that U.S. policy on questions of relations with the Soviet Union pursues no constructive goals. In fact it is oriented in exactly the opposite direction, toward confrontation. The assistant secretary of state was unable to hide this, stressing that in Washington's opinion "peace must be built from a position of strength."

In a word, calls by Washington spokesmen for a change in policy are clearly wrongly addressed.

U.S. 'INTERFERING' IN C. AMERICA, CHAD, MIDEAST

LD050107 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 1920 GMT 4 Aug 83

[From "The World Today" program presented by political observer Igor Fesunenko]

[Excerpt] In the previous edition of the review I spoke about the buildup in the U.S. military presence off the shores of Central America and the dispatch of a large armada to the shores of Nicaragua. This week a group of U.S. military specialists visited Honduras. They determined the area in which the forthcoming maneuvers are to be held. It is in direct proximity to the frontiers of Nicaragua. This video film shows the U.S. military advisers at work and a map of the military exercises which are planned for the very near future. [shots of men in combat dress, jumping from planes and a map of Honduras] I think these shots are a good accompaniment to Washington's assurances about its love of peace and its wish to settle by peaceful means the problems of this region, problems which arose because of Washington's high-handed and crude interference.

Yes, Central America, the Near East and Chad -- these three regions continue to be the hottest trouble spots, as the saying goes, in the world. It is there, in those regions, that the aggressive nature of the United States' militaristic policy manifests itself most forcefully. Major U.S. naval forces continue to gather off the shores of Central America. They are preparing for military maneuvers which are unprecedented in scale. U.S. interference in Chad is becoming more active. U.S. military advisers are also being sent there. An increasing flow of U.S. armaments is arriving there. In the Near East, above all in Lebanon, Washington and Tel Aviv continue to weave their intrigues. I spoke about this in the first edition of the review. We will continue to talk about this in the future. We cannot do otherwise, since the provocative actions of the U.S. are stirring up increasingly vigorous and powerful protest throughout the world, including the United States itself.

U.S. MOTIVES IN SEEING SOVIET THREAT ASSESSED

LD042130 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1500 GMT 4 Aug 83

[Text] Jeane Kirkpatrick, the U.S. permanent representative at the United Nations, has announced that the dispatch of American warships to Central American shores was caused by the buildup of the Soviet presence in that region. Here is a commentary on the latest news -- at the microphone is Anatoliy Doronin:

I would like to use this announcement by the U.S. permanent representative at the United Nations as the basis for a talk about the so-called Soviet threat.

Comrades, you have probably noticed that these notions have been a constant feature, particularly in recent years, in all the speeches made by the American leadership, beginning with the President and ending with his numerous aides and advisers. As an example, since we have begun with Central America, the causes of today's events in that region are seen by them in the policy of the Soviet Union, which they say is exporting revolution to the countries of Central America and Cuba, and which they say is propagating communism there, a threat not only to Central America but also the United States. In my view, however, the American leadership is deliberately ignoring the objective reasons for the process taking place in that region, which lie in the economic and social backwardness of Central American countries as the result of ruthless exploitation by foreign, first and foremost American, capital. The aim is to preserve Central America as an object of that exploitation.

Let us take another region, West Europe. To listen to the American leaders, the Soviet threat to countries of that continent has grown to such an extent that the Soviet Union could seize West Europe without firing a single shot -- if American nuclear missiles were not there, so they say in Washington. It is this "if" that explains everything. The myth about a Soviet threat in West Europe is needed by the Americans primarily for military-strategic reasons.

Let us look further. In Asia too, to judge from announcements emanating from Washington, the Soviet Union supposedly is also a threat to the security of states, and in the Near East and Africa, too.

Any kinds of events and processes taking place in the world -- be it movements for national independence, peace or nuclear disarmament, demands for the reconstruction of international economic relations, or for changes to existing situations in any other kinds of areas -- if these do not correspond to American interests, they are presented by the U.S. leadership as a Soviet threat, as intrigues by the Soviet Union.

What is this? Ignorance? Lack of understanding about what is taking place in the world? To a certain extent, yes. But the main thing is its striving to maintain the present order of things -- American economic and political positions in the world -- and to hinder the objective course of historic development.

More and more people in the United States and in other Western countries are beginning to understand this, and to understand that danger lies not in the far-fetched Soviet threat, but in the adventurism of U.S. ruling circles.

U.S.-SOVIET BUSINESS TIES SEEN INCREASING

LD041528 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 1300 GMT 4 Aug 83

[From the Vremya newscast; video report by Spartak Alekseyev]

[Text] A considerable section of the business world in America is opposed to the anti-Soviet political course of the current U.S. Administration and is striving for the development and expansion of U.S.-Soviet trade relations. Talks are proceeding in an active manner on concluding various mutual advantageous deals. Both individual companies and municipal chambers of commerce, as well as the U.S.-Soviet Trade and Economic Council, are taking part in these talks.

For many American firms cooperation with the Soviet Union is acquiring increasing significance, mainly because the Soviet Union has become an important partner in the more progressive fields of trade exchange. As we were told by the Soviet-American trade corporation, Amtorg, in recent years American companies have considerably increased the quantity of licenses purchased in the USSR in such fields as metalworking, welding, drilling, pharmaceuticals, chemical engineering, hydraulics, instrument-making, and many other fields. Such a volume of trade helps to conclude long-term trade-economic agreements. One such agreement is being successfully implemented between Soviet organizations and Occidental chemical agricultural products firm. This is what its president, James (Gavery), said to us in this connection:

[Begin video recording of (Gavery) in English with superimposed translation] We believe, James (Gavery) says, that long-term business cooperation with the Soviet Union is extremely important not only for our firm but also for the United States as a whole. The Occidental company, as is known, has over the past 10 years taken the most broad participation in the development of business relations between our countries, and we express the hope that this development will continue for many years to come. [end video recording]

PRC, USSR AGREE TO RESUME BORDER TRADE

OW040827 Tokyo KYODO in English 0821 GMT 4 Aug 83

[Text] Beijing Aug 4 KYODO -- China and the Soviet Union have agreed on the resumption of trade at three places on their common border, closed about 20 years ago, a government spokesman said here Thursday.

The spokesman of the Chinese Foreign Economic Relations and Trade Ministry said the three trading stations are located at Heihe in Heilongjiang Province and at Helgus and Tolgot in Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region.

He did not say exactly when the trade would be reopened but that China is now making necessary preparations for the resumption.

Preparations Underway

OW041225 Beijing XINHUA in English 1210 GMT 4 Aug 83

[Excerpts] Beijing, August 4 (XINHUA) -- China registered a trade surplus of 2.4 billion U.S. dollars in the first six months of this year, said Huang Wenjun, spokesman of the Ministry of Foreign Economic Relations and Trade, at a news briefing here today. Despite a slight decrease in China's import and export value in the first half of this year, its import and export volume still increased by a big margin compared with the same period last year he added.

Speaking of border trade between China and the Soviet Union, Huang told those present at the news briefing that it has been decided that three border trading centers will be reopened in accordance with agreements reached between the two countries. The locations of the trading centers are Heihe in Heilongjiang Province, and Helgus (Huo Er Guo Si) and Tolgot (Tu Er Ge Te) in Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region. Preparations for the reopening are now underway.

PRC DIFFICULTY IN FINDING OIL PROSPECTORS NOTED

LD041011 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 1839 GMT 4 Aug 83

[From "The World Today" program presented by political observer Valentin Zorin]

[Text] British papers today report that the Beijing authorities have encountered difficulties in their attempts to attract foreign oil companies for the prospecting and exploitation of oil deposits on the Chinese continental shelf. As the DAILY TELEGRAPH writes, the international oil companies do not share the optimism of the PRC leadership over the possible reserves of oil and do not want to risk their capital.

POLAND REPLIES TO NATIONAL HOLIDAY GREETINGS

PM041559 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 4 Aug 83 First Edition p 1

[Text] To the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and the USSR Council of Ministers:

On behalf of the PZPR Central Committee, the State Council and Council of Ministers of the Polish People's Republic, and all Polish working people, as well as on our own behalf, we cordially thank the CPSU Central Committee, the Supreme Soviet Presidium and Council of Ministers of the USSR, Soviet communists, and the entire Soviet people for the congratulations and wishes sent in connection with our country's national holiday.

The fraternal alliance of Poland and the Soviet Union, sealed by blood jointly shed in the victorious struggle against Hitlerite fascism, has stood the test of time. This alliance, which is the cornerstone of Polish state interests, has well served the cause of the all-around development of our countries and the entire community of socialist states.

We perceive with profound satisfaction your high assessment of the achievements of our country's working people over the past 39 years of the existence of people's Poland. We are profoundly aware that the fraternal assistance, friendship, and cooperation with the land of the soviets have played a tremendous role in our successes. We have felt this with special force in recent years, when we have had to surmount a crisis and defend the socialist path of Poland's development.

We are profoundly convinced that the friendship and cooperation between Poland and the USSR, which are based on the ideological unity of our Marxist-Leninist parties, will continue to develop and strengthen for the good of our peoples and in the interests of socialism and peace in Europe and throughout the world.

Accept, dear comrades, cordial greetings and best wishes to the Soviet people in the cause of realizing the program of communist building in the Soviet Union.

Army General Wojciech Jaruzelski, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee and chairman of the Polish Council of Ministers

Henryk Jablonski, chairman of the Polish State Council

PONOMAREV, ZAGLADIN RECEIVE SED SECRETARY AXEN

LD272042 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1830 GMT 27 Jul 83

[Text] Comrade Ponomarev, candidate member of the Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, met today with Axen, member of the SED Central Committee Politburo and secretary of the SED Central Committee. In the conversation, which took place in an atmosphere of friendship and full unanimity, there was an exchange of views on international questions of interest to both sides. Taking part in the meeting were Zagladin, member of the CPSU Central Committee and first deputy chief of the CPSU Central Committee International Department, and Winkelmann, GDR ambassador to the USSR.

ANDROPOV, PONOMAREV MEET PCP'S CUNHAL 5 AUG

LD051249 Moscow TASS in English 1230 GMT 5 Aug 83

[Text] Moscow August 5 TASS -- Yuriy Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, president of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR, met Alvaro Cunhal, general secretary of the Portuguese Communist Party [PCP], now staying in the Soviet Union at the invitation of the CPSU Central Committee. During the meeting which took place in a cordial and friendly atmosphere, they exchanged opinions on the current problems of the international situation and the activities of the CPSU and the PCP.

In the centre of discussion were questions of the struggle for peace and averting the threat of nuclear war. It was pointed out that the CPSU and the PCP have identical appraisals of the international situation and are unanimous in the belief that the interests of the peoples of Europe and the whole world call for a vigorous opposition to the aggressive policy of American imperialism and that it is necessary to stop the arms race and to safeguard mankind against the threat of nuclear war.

Yuriy Andropov characterised the situation at the Geneva talks on the reduction of medium-range nuclear weapons in Europe, described the efforts applied by the Soviet Union to achieve at the talks an accord acceptable to both sides, which would put an end to the race of nuclear armaments in Europe and avert the dangerous escalation of the war menace, and the Soviet Union's constructive proposals. He also noted that due to the unconstructive stand of the United States, which seeks to disrupt in its favour the balance of forces in the continent, the Geneva talks are practically at a standstill, and the peoples of Europe may find themselves confronted with a very dangerous situation threatening their peaceful life and their future.

The CPSU is seeking to do everything possible to prevent such a turn of events, and attaches, in this respect, very great importance to active cooperation between countries of the socialist community, to interaction with the peace-loving forces of all countries.

Alvaro Cunhal described the activity of the Portuguese Communist Party, the PCP's struggle in defence of the interests of the working people and the democratic gains accomplished as a result of the 1974 April revolution, the struggle for peace and security in Portugal and in the continent. He highly assessed the concrete proposals of the USSR and its allies intended to improve the international situation, the proposals which constitute a reliable foundation for reaching an accord in the name of ridding mankind of the arms race, of the threat of nuclear war.

Yuriy Andropov and Alvaro Cunhal reaffirmed solidarity of the CPSU and the PCP with the participants in the anti-war movement of the masses, with the peoples fighting for their independence and sovereignty, against neo-colonialism, racism and fascism, against the imperialist policy of diktat, threats and interventions. Expressed during the meeting was the aspiration of the two parties to facilitate in all ways the development of equitable, mutually beneficial Soviet-Portuguese relations and friendship between the peoples of the USSR and Portugal. Expressing profound satisfaction with the character of fraternal relationship, which became established between the CPSU and the PCP, Yuriy Andropov and Alvaro Cunhal stressed the determination of their parties to continue to strengthen unity and expand fruitful cooperation between them on the basis of the tested principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism.

Boris Ponomarev, alternate member of the Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and Andrey Aleksandrov-Agentov, member of the CPSU Central Committee and assistant of the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, took part in the conversation.

CHARGES OF USSR EXPLOITATION OF IRAN REFUTED

PM041824 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 5 Aug 83 First Edition p 4

[N. Yakubov article: "Facts Versus Fabrications; The Truth about Soviet-Iranian Economic Cooperation"]

[Text] Some Iranian figures have recently made statements attacking Soviet-Iranian economic cooperation and proclaiming its supposed ineffectiveness and unprofitability for Iran. The first thing that strikes you about such statements is either their extreme bias or their incompetence. Let us, therefore, turn to the real facts.

This year saw the 20th anniversary of the signing of the first postwar agreement on economic and technical cooperation between the USSR and Iran, which is being implemented in various sectors of the economy: metallurgy, machine building, the power industry, geology, the ore extraction industry, national cadre training, and so on. Just a straightforward listing of projects in which cooperation is in progress testifies to their great significance for Iran. It has to be emphasized that all projects built or under construction with the Soviet Union's economic and technical cooperation -- and there are about 160 of them -- are the property of the Iranian state.

Here are a few specific examples. The first stage of a metallurgical plant with an annual capacity of 550,000 metric tons of steel was built with the Soviet Union's economic and technical cooperation in Esfahan and commissioned in March 1973. The plant is the first -- and so far the only -- ferrous metallurgical enterprise in the country with a complete production cycle. It is operating in excess of its planned capacity.

The plant's output permits significant annual savings in foreign currency payments, which Iran would have had to make importing metal. Only 4 years after the plant became operational the leadership of the Iranian National Metallurgical Corporation announced that the capital investment in its construction had been fully recouped. Work is presently nearing completion on the Esfahan plant's expansion to an annual capacity of 1.9 million metric tons of steel.

This enterprise and its coal and raw material base presently employ several tens of thousands of Iranian workers, technicians, and engineers. Altogether Soviet-Iranian cooperation projects employ over 80,000 Iranian citizens. This is especially important given the acute unemployment problem in Iran. At this point it would be apposite to note that over 100,000 Iranian specialists have been trained on construction sites and at teaching centers set up with Soviet cooperation and at industrial enterprises in the Soviet Union.

I would like to touch upon yet another aspect of Soviet-Iranian cooperation. During the period when the Iranian people rose up against the Shah's regime, many Western companies and their specialists abandoned Iran, leaving the enterprises that had either been built or were under construction with their help to the mercy of fate. As regards the Soviet people, they continued to work despite the difficulties.

Let us recall that the U.S., British, and other Western companies failed to set up in that country any vitally important enterprises, apart from the oil fields and petroleum-related projects, during the decades of merciless exploitation of Iran's oil riches. As the newspaper JOMHURI-YE ESLAMI put it, "The West calculated that even if industry did get established in Iran, it would be only within a framework that would ensure even greater dependence on imperialism."

There was quite a different picture to be seen at the projects built with Soviet participation. Thus, in planning the Esfahan metallurgical plant, Soviet organizations calculated on it being supplied with local raw materials. Shops were built there making it possible to carry out repairs to metallurgical equipment and manufacture certain types of spare parts. Similar repair and maintenance workshops were built at some other major projects. Virtually none of them has lost any production time due to shortages of spare parts or raw material. They all function without interruption.

Thus, there are two approaches toward economic relations with Iran. While Western, primarily U.S., firms look upon that country as a source of superprofits and a supplier of that most important raw material -- oil -- the Soviet Union develops its relations on the basis equality, mutual advantage, and desire to help its neighbor consolidate its national economy.

We can dwell on yet another fact which people fail to mention today. The Soviet Union openly opposed the economic blockade declared against Iran by the Western countries and helped alleviate its consequences. The rail, sea, and road transit of Iranian freight across the Soviet Union's territory increased during that period.

During the blockade the problem of foreign trade became vitally important for Iran. The country was trying to find new markets for its products. Under these conditions the Soviet Union more than doubled its commodity turnover with its southern neighbor, which was advantageous for both sides.

Speaking recently in the Iranian Majlis, a deputy claimed that the Soviet Union allegedly bought Iranian gas cheaply and that this supposedly damaged the Iranian economy. Is this really so?

Well, let us dwell on this question in detail. For many decades the casinghead gas extracted together with oil (about 140 cubic meters per metric ton) was simply flared off, not bringing a single rial of profit. The foreign monopolies, earning billions in income from their exploitation of the Iranian oilfields, were unwilling to invest relatively small capital sums to utilize this valuable chemical and power raw material. According to data in the Iranian journal TEHERAN ECONOMIST, over 350 billion cubic meters of gas were uselessly flared off in the period 1913-1978.

In 1965 Iran asked the Soviet Union to help it utilize even a part of the casinghead gas extracted together with the oil. The USSR, having its own huge gas deposits, did not, generally speaking, need to purchase it. Nevertheless, proceeding from the principles of good neighborliness, the Soviet Union agreed to supply Iran with complete Soviet sets of equipment and technical services to be paid for by deliveries of casinghead gas to meet the needs of the republics in the Soviet Transcaucasus.

The Trans-Iran gas pipeline, stretching for over 1,000 km to the Soviet border near the city of Astara, was built for this purpose. The northern sector of the gas pipeline with a branch line to Tehran, covering a total distance of about 600 km, was laid with the Soviet Union's cooperation. The construction of this gas pipeline also made it possible to provide gas supplies for Tehran, Esfahan, Shiraz, Qazvin, and the industrial enterprises situated along the pipeline route.

In 1970-1980 Iran delivered to the USSR about 72 billion cubic meters of casinghead gas. Thus Iran paid for the cost of the complete Soviet sets of equipment and technical services supplied for the construction of the Esfahan metallurgical plant, the Arak machine building plant, hydrotechnical installations along the Aras river on the border between the USSR and Iran, grain elevators, training centers, and many other projects.

This form of payment enabled Iran to establish a whole range of economic sectors without spending foreign currency. No other purchasers for the gas could be found, and so. during the same period, 250 billion cubic meters of gas were uselessly flared off, in other words, 3.5 times more than what was delivered to the USSR.

The deal was advantageous both for Iran and for the Soviet Union. The agreement furthermore provided that the gas prices would change with rises or falls in crude oil prices in the Persian Gulf area. During the 10-year period the price of gas increased almost 13-fold. At the same time, the price of Soviet equipment, the contracts for which were signed prior to the start of gas deliveries, did not change.

These are facts and they speak for themselves.

In addition to what has already been said, we can add that since February 1980, when gas deliveries to the USSR ceased, Iran has uselessly flared off over 40 billion cubic meters of gas. Even in terms of 1979 prices, which Iran considers low, this represents over $4 billion. What a sum of money to lose!

History and the years-long experience of Soviet-Iranian economic and technical cooperation prove that it corresponds with the interests of our neighboring countries, and the available opportunities are still far from exhausted. It was noted at the 26th CPSU Congress that our country is prepared to develop good relations with Iran on the principles of quality and, of course, reciprocity. And what is meant is, of course, real equality and real reciprocity, not an arbitrary interpretation of these terms.

U.S. MIDEAST STAFF CHANGE SEEN 'PRO-ISRAELI'

LD042330 Moscow TASS in English 1805 GMT 4 Aug 83

[Text] Washington August 4 TASS -- The newspaper WASHINGTON POST reported today with reference to spokesmen of the U.S. Department of State that the Reagan administration has decided to remove Nicholas Veliotes from the post of assistant U.S. secretary of state for Near and Middle Eastern affairs. Veliotes, who played one of the key roles in the administration's Middle Eastern strategy, is being transferred to the post of the U.S. ambassador to Egypt and is being replaced by a figure more acceptable to the White House -- the now U.S. ambassador to Saudi Arabia, Richard Murphy.

Thus, manifest is yet another stage of the administration-launched major shake-up of the diplomatic staff in charge of the Middle Eastern affairs. Earlier Philip Habib was relieved of his duties as the President's special Middle East envoy, and replaced by a high-ranking staff member of the National Security Council, Robert McFarlane, who has urgently gone to the area.

Washington hypocritically seeks to describe the reshuffle as an evidence of an intention to breathe new life into its "Middle East initiative" which has been firmly rejected by an overwhelming majority of Arab states. In actual fact, the entire "novelty" of the USA's approach will boil down to the fact that this approach will become only still more aggressive and pro-Israeli. The information service of the "Knight-Ridder Newspapers" trust points out that the removal of Veliotes will be enthusiastically welcomed in Israel where it was reckoned that he sympathised with Arab interests.

In a similar way the White House has already reshuffled the Central American bureau of the Department of State. Full of die-hard apologists of a military solution to the problems of the region, the bureau has actively started implementing a course towards sharply stepping up U.S. armed interference in Central America.

ZAIRE'S MOBUTU PROMISES U.S. MORE AID TO CHAD

LD050056 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 1920 GMT 4 Aug 83

[From "The World Today" program presented by political observer Igor Fesunenko]

[Text] The official visit to the United States by President Mobutu Sese Seko of Zaire is continuing. He has met U.S. Secretary of State Shultz, Secretary of Defense Weinberger, and CIA Director Casey, who insisted that a new contingent of Zairean forces be dispatched to Ndjamena. According to THE WASHINGTON POST, officials in the Reagan administration welcomed the transfer by Kinshasa of 2,000 paratroopers and military aircraft to Chad. Well, Mobutu naturally demanded compensation for his good turn for Washington and its allies. This request was, of course, granted without delay. THE WASHINGTON POST has reported Zaire has received a promise that a considerable part of its outlay on the transfer of troops to Chad will be reimbursed. Mobutu has also been promised that Zaire's debt to the United States, a debt which amounts to 800 million dollars, will be rescheduled. Quoting informed circles in Kinshasa REUTER reported today that in return for this favor the Mobutu government, for its part, has promised to send about 1,000 more of its soldiers and officers to help the Habre regime in the next few days.

MILITARY 'REINFORCEMENTS' TO CHAD REPORTED

Soviet Tanks, Libyan Planes

NC041930 Paris AFP in English 1902 GMT 4 Aug 83

[Text] Paris, Aug 4 (AFP) -- Columns of Soviet-manufactured T-62 and T-72 tanks were seen yesterday evening 300 km (200 miles) west of Faya-Largeau, which has been subject to constant bombing since Tuesday, according to reports reaching here from the Chadian capital Ndjamena.

According to the reports, Libyan transport planes have also arrived at the towns of Kalait and Oum Chalouba.

The information minister of the regime in Ndjamena, Mahamat Soumaila, said earlier today that bombing of Oum Chalouba, reported yesterday, was continuing this morning.

American AWACS

LD042355 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 2010 GMT 4 Aug 83

[From the "International Diary" program presented by Aleksandr Korshunov]

[Text] A number of contradictory reports are coming in from Chad, where imperialist interference into the affairs of this Central African country is acquiring an ever more dangerous nature. Fierce battles between the present regime of Ndjamena and the forces of the chairman of the Provisional Transitional National Union Government Goukouni Oueddei continue south of the town of Faya-Largeau, although the official representatives of Ndjamena assert that this northern point was seized by Habre's troops. Goukouni Oueddei announced that his troops have taken possession of the towns of Oum Chalouba and Kalait.

Meanwhile, ever new reinforcements consisting of Western mercenaries and American military advisers are arriving in Chad.

The stepping up of military interference by the United States and France in Chad are concealed by loud statements about the participation of Libya in this country's civil war. Using this false pretext, Washington has already concentrated an aircraft carrier group, led by the nuclear strike aircraft carrier Eisenhower, off Libya's shores in the Mediterranean.

A noteworthy report has arrived from Cairo from a correspondent of the UPI agency, in which he tells of the arrival in Egypt of two long-distance radar detection AWACS aircraft. Reportedly these aircraft are aimed for use in the large-scale "Bright-Star-83" exercises in the Near East, beginning on 10 August, but the AWACS have arrived earlier and have already begun reconnaissance flights along the Libyan border. It is obvious that the U.S. is striving to use the Chad conflict to carry out far-reaching political aims, directed against the peoples of Africa.

COMPARISON OF TASS ROUNDUP ON CHADIAN SITUATION

Moscow PRAVDA in Russian on 4 August carries in its First Edition on page 5 a roundup of TASS reports entitled "Events in Chad". The PRAVDA report has been compared with the Moscow TASS English version published in the 4 August Soviet Union DAILY REPORT, pages J 2-3, revealing the following variations:

Page J 2, fourth paragraph, line one PRAVDA reads: August 3 TASS -- The purpose of the official visit which President Mobutu of Zaire has begun to the United States is to coordinate joint action to "ensure the military-strategic interests of the United States and its allies in Chad." He will meet with President R. Reagan, Secretary of State G. Shultz, and Defense Secretary C. Weinberger. According to NBC TV, Mobutu's American partners will demand of Kinshasa an urgent increase in military aid to the Habre regime. The Pentagon is gambling on "settling" the conflict in Chad with the help of the armed forces of pro-Western regimes in Africa. As UPI reports, the United States and France have promised, in particular, to give Zaire the financial and backup support necessary for this.

The NBC reports...(supplying additional passage, substituting "NBC" for "BBC")

Page J 3, second paragraph, line five, PRAVDA reads: ...inventions on the imperialist propaganda concerning some "Libyan interference."

A staement published here by the People's Bureau for Foreign Relations categorically denies the allegations being spread by Washington concerning Libya's "involvement"... (supplying additional passage)

Same page, last paragraph, last line, PRAVDA reads: ... to an end. The document resolutely condemns Washington's policy of blackmail and the American Administration's attempts to find a pretext for direct intervention with its allies' help against Chad and Libya. Our country, the statement reads, does not have aggressive aspirations in Chad, but we are ready to defend Libya's territorial integrity and the inviolability of its borders. (supplying additional passage)

U.S.-SOMALI 'EASTERN WIND-83' EXERCISES TO BEGIN

LD050928 Moscow TASS in English 0919 GMT 5 Aug 83

[Text] Washington August TASS -- U.S. Rapid Deployment Forces will hold large-scale military exercises, code-named Eastern Wind '83, in Somali territory this month.

According to the Pentagon, U.S. Marines will land on the Somali coast near the port of Berbera in the Gulf of Aden. 2,800 American servicemen will be involved in the manoeuvres.

The exercises in Somalia will be coordinated with the Bright Star manoeuvres to be held in August in the territory of Egypt, Sudan, and Oman.

It is indicative that both series of exercises will take place against the background of provocative manoeuvres of the U.S. military in Central America.

The apparent aim of this intensive and large-scale "training" of American Armed Forces is to aggravate the international situation and prepare aggression against states in various parts of the world proclaimed by Washington a sphere of U.S. "vital interests."

UPPER VOLTA COUP OUSTS MAJOR OUEDRAOGO 4 AUG

LD050827 Moscow World Service in English 0700 GMT 5 Aug 83

[Text] A coup took place in Upper Volta last night. The government of Major Ouedraogo was deposed. Power was taken by a national revolutionary council headed by Captain Thomas Sankara.

ANGOLAN AMBASSADOR LEAVES MOSCOW 31 JUL

PM041452 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 2 Aug 83 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report under general heading "Official Reports"]

[Text] Luis Doukui Paulo de Castro, Angolan ambassador to the USSR, left Moscow on 31 July.

USSR'S FOKIN MEETS NICARAGUA'S ORTEGA, D'ESCOTO

LD031153 Moscow World Service in English 1100 GMT 3 Aug 83

[Text] In Managua there have been consultations between the Foreign Ministries of the Soviet Union and Nicaragua. The Soviet side was represented by the General Secretary of the Soviet Foreign Ministry Yuriy Fokin, and the Nicaraguan side by Deputy Foreign Minister Viktor Tinoco. Yuriy Fokin was received by Daniel Ortega, the coordinator of the leading council of the government of national rebirth of Nicaragua, and by Foreign Minister Miguel D'escoto. The two sides exchanged views on the situation around Nicaragua and on other questions of mutual interest.

Fokin Stresses USSR Support

FL040100 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2300 GMT 3 Aug 83

[Text] In response to a question about the attitude the Soviet Union would assume in the event of a direct aggression against Nicaragua, the secretary general of the Soviet Foreign Ministry, Yuriy Fokin, said: We will support Nicaragua politically in every way.

Fokin gave a press conference in Managua at the conclusion of an official visit to Nicaragua. He reitereated the need for political solutions to problems affecting the Central American region. He said: We hope that reason prevails in case of a possible U.S. attack. Fokin also said that the Soviet Union supports the Contadora Group's measures and believes that all political means should be used to settle the situation in Central America.

'Contadora Group' Discussed

PA020125 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 0048 GMT 2 Aug 83

[Live relay from the foreign ministry; statements by Fokin in Russian with sentence-by-sentence translation]

[Text] At this very moment Daniel Ortega Saavedra, the coordinator of the Nicaraguan national reconstruction government junta, is meeting with Comrade Yuriy Fokin, the secretary general of the USSR Ministry of Foreign Affairs. Companero Fokin is here to discuss matters pertaining to positions that the two countries are going to assume at the United Nations. Foreign Minister Miguel D'Escoto Brockman and Deputy Foreign Minister Victor Hugo Tinoco are also participating in the talks.

Upon their arrival at the Foreign Ministry, Fokin and Ortega held the following dialogue.

[Begin recording] [Fokin] [words indistinct] I delivered to the companeros of the Foreign Ministry an invitation to visit our country [words indistinct]. We hope this invitation is accepted.

[Unidentified Soviet speaker] This invitation is to exchange views regarding the upcoming session of the General Assembly. Therefore, we invited him to Moscow (?to discuss with him there) what will occur at the next session of the General Assembly.

[Ortega Saavedra] We consider the Soviet Government's attitude and statements regarding the peace efforts of the Contadora Group very positive, as well as the support that they have given to the proposals that Nicaragua made on 19 July.

All our efforts at this time are aimed at trying to ease the tense situation in the region and to seek peace. We place a high value on the attitude the Soviet Union has assumed in this regard.

[Fokin] We are willing to support all the [words indistinct] Nicaragua from aggression. [end recording]

This was the dialogue between Nicaraguan junta coordinator Daniel Ortega Saavedra and Yuriy Fokin, the secretary general of the USSR Foreign Ministry, in which the following topics were highlighted: Soviet support for the Contadora Group's efforts, support for the peace plan proposed by Nicaragua on 19 July by Commander Daniel Ortega Saavedra himself, Soviet support for Nicaragua, and an invitation for Nicaraguan Foreign Minister Miguel D'Escoto Brockman to visit the USSR in the near future.

Meetings Conclude

PA032027 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1830 GMT 3 Aug 83

[Text] Yuriy Fokin, secretary general of the USSR Foreign Ministry today returned to his country after condemning the U.S. militarist policy in the Central American area and supporting the Contadora Group's efforts. Fokin was in Nicaragua for 2 days and met with Commander Daniel Ortega, coordinator of the junta of the Government of National Reconstruction; Nicaraguan Foreign Minister Miguel D'Escoto, and international relations officials at the Foreign Ministry. The representatives of the two governments viewed the topics to be discussed at the UN General Assembly in October. Before departing from the Augusto Cesar Sandino Airport, the USSR official expressed his appreciation for the invitation extended to him by the Nicaraguan Government and asserted that his government will support Nicaragua, politically or otherwise, should a direct aggression occur.

U.S. POLICY IN CENTRAL AMERICA CRITICIZED

'Appalling Hypocrisy'

PM041541 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 28 Jul 83 Second Edition p 5

[TASS report: "Manifest Blackmail"]

[Text] Washington, 27 Jul -- Further proof of the Washington administration's appalling hypocrisy -- this is the only way to describe President R. Reagan's statement at the White House press conference that the United States is a "champion of peace in the Western Hemisphere." The head of the White House also spoke of his "personal interest" in the earliest resolution of the problems pertaining to Central America on the basis of "respect for the principles of noninterference in the internal affairs of other countries" in the message he addressed to the presidents of Mexico, Venezuela, Colombia, and Panama, which form the so-called "Contadora Group."

These damagogic utterances of Reagan's are clearly at variance with Washington's actual deeds, with the militarist course steered by its administration as regards Central America, and with the violent anti-Nicaraguan campaign whose ultimate aim is the restoration of a regime obedient to Washington in Nicaragua.

As part of the practical preparations for a show of strength General J. Vessey, chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, has arrived in Honduras -- which the Pentagon has turned into a bridgehead of U.S. aggression in the region.

His program includes the discussion of questions relating to the participation of the Honduras military in provocative large-scale maneuvers, and also a visit to the U.S. military base of Puerto Castilla where the Green Berets train punitive forces for the dictatorial regimes. The Pentagon is intending to turn this base into a regional military center for training repressive forces for the bloody dictatorships in the future.

It is difficult to say what the head of the White House is hoping for in trying to convince the public that this is a case of, as he puts it, "the most ordinary maneuvers." More frank were the Pentagon spokesman who a few days ago stated with military directness that the aim of the maneuvers is "to hold the Government of Nicaragua in constant and increasing tension" and at the same time to test the efficiency of the envisaged measures in establishing a blockade along the entire Nicaraguan seaboard.

It was no accident that the journalists attending the press conference literally bombarded the head of the administration with questions which essentially boiled down to the following: Is it possible to describe as "ordinary maneuvers" operations which will last no less than 6 months and in which up to 5,000 U.S. land and naval forces will take part, and who will extend, moreover, onto the territory of Honduras? Is that not a most real blockade of Nicaragua with the utilization of all branches of the U.S. Armed Forces?

It is quite obvious that the course set by the Reagan administration represents a return to "gunboat diplomacy." Judging by appearances, the present master of the White House regards the application of force and pressure as the most suitable method "to resolve" the region's problems. The policy of the "big stick" -- widely practiced by Washington at the beginning of the current century -- and of manifest blackmail -- opposed by the world public, including many Latin American states -- has been resurrected again.

'Flagrant Interference'

LD041845 Moscow TASS in English 1700 GMT 4 Aug 83

[Text] Moscow August 4 TASS -- TASS news analyst Leonid Ponomarev writes:

There is uneasiness on the Capitol Hill in Washington: At the end of this week the Congress is to go into recess until the middle of September but the situation in Central America is being strained through the fault of the White House at a speed which is threatening to develop into a serious conflict. Many legislators are disheartened by the manner in which President Reagan is increasing the U.S. overt armed interference in the Central American region, bypassing Congress, and ignoring the opinion of the majority of the U.S. public which condemns his policy of missile-carrying ships and sea blockades. The results of the latest opinion polls show that 54 percent of American respondents are convinced that Reagan is leading the country to a military interference in Central America. Sixty-two percent of respondents answered that they disapprove of Washington's any involvement in attempts at overthrowing the Government of Nicaragua. The bill which has been tabled in the Senate and the House of Representatives and which forbids the President to send U.S. troops to Central America for military exercises or for any other purposes without congressional sanction is the reflection of profound concern over possible serious consequences of Reagan's sabre-rattling policy in countries which neighbour on the USA.

Pursuing the position-of-strength policy, the Reagan administration at the same time resorts to an overt juggling with facts and portrays the deployment of U.S. naval, land, and air forces in Central America for the purpose of committing an aggression as "routine" military exercises, although they will continue for half a year.

Spokesmen of the Reagan administration at meetings with the leaders of the Republicans and Democrats in Congress assure that they ostensibly give paramount attention to a search for a peaceful solution to problems in Central America. But who can believe that the United States has brought armadas to the shores of Central America for a search for a "peaceful solution"? And what kind of a peaceful solution can there be at gun point? An obvious hypocrisy of the leaders of Washington is manifest, for it is clear to everyone that the dispatch of fleets only creates obstacles to the establishment of peace in the region through a dialogue and negotiations.

THE WASHINGTON POST writes today that there is gloomy talk in the capital of the USA about a sea blockade of Nicaragua. The newspaper's opinion is that there has been no such talk ever since the days of the 1962 Caribbean crisis.

But is the establishment of blockades or quarantines against some or other states a "peaceful search", as Washington leaders are asserting now? No, of course not. The deployment of combatant ships in direct proximity to other countries by Reagan, the holding of "exercises" of U.S. contingents for the purpose of intimidating governments unwelcome to Washingotn, and a show of force, covert and overt support, arming and training of counterrevolutionary forces in Central America -- such are the components of Reagan's policy of flagrant interference in the internal affairs of Central America and of speeding up the mechanism of an armed aggression.

U.S. NAVAL MANEUVERS OFF NICARAGUA NOTED

LD042315 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 1445 GMT 4 Aug 83

[From "The World Today" program presented by political observer Igor Fesunenko]

[Text] Good day, comrades. This morning we received a cable from Washington saying that the U.S. aircraft carrier "Coral Sea" and four accompanying frigates that were in the Mediterranean have already set off for the shores of Central America. This was reported by official Pentagon spokesmen. The aircraft carrier, which has 70 fighter-bombers on board, will arrive at its destination in mid-August. At present a powerful strike group of U.S. naval fighting ships led by the aircraft-carrier "Ranger" is plying the inshore waters of Central American countries. It is getting ready for provocative maneuvers aimed at exerting military pressure on the progressive countries in that region which have chosen an independent path of development.

Richard Stone, special U.S. presidential envoy in Central America, who returned to Washington recently after his trip to some Central American states, stated openly that these ships could be used for an attack.

Naturally, the forthcoming maneuvers are virtually the main topic in the American press. Citing official Defense Department spokesmen, the newspapers write that these exercises, to be held under the code name "Big Pine-2", will combine nearly 6,000 American soldiers and officers from 12 units situated on U.S. territory. Moreover, this number does not include another 16,000 American servicemen who will be aboard the 19 naval vessels making up three operative naval formations which will also carry out maneuvers near the shores of Central America. The maneuver plans envisage rehearsing bombing drills on the territory of Honduras and the setting up of a naval cordon. The Defense Department spokesmen particularly exphasized the fact that it is not planned to engage in direct confrontation with Nicaragua or to detain foreign ships during the maneuvers.

I would like to draw your attention to how much hypocrisy, and at the same time osentatious bravado, there is in this assertion.

We will not detain foreign ships -- who, one would like to ask, gave the Pentagon officials the right to use this language and speak in this tone? Who gave them the right to even discuss the possibility of detaining foreign ships in international waters? So you see it's precisely such bandit, pirate actions that the U.S. naval forces plan to carry out during the forthcoming maneuvers.

THE WASHINGTON POST, citing the same Pentagon officials, writes that the plans to work out actions for the establishment of a naval cordon are aimed at intimidating Nicaragua, or, as the article says, in demonstration of the fact that the supply of military hardware to Nicaragua could become risky. The cordon differs from a blockade in that only ships from certain countries are stopped, searched, and sent back. The same newspaper also published a note by its correspondent in Tegucigalpa, which reports on some other details of the forthcoming American-Honduran maneuvers. They will be held in Southwest Honduras, near the city of San Lorenzo, which is directly adjacent to the border of Nicaragua, and also in the north, near the town of Puerto Castilla. The proximity to Nicaragua of these forthcoming American exercises reveals even more the provocative nature of this idea.

The American troops to take part in the maneuvers on the southwestern part of the territory of Honduras, THE WASHINGTON POST wires, will include representatives of engineers' corps of the U.S. Army, helicopter pilots, and several groups of Green Beret special assignment troops. During the next phase of the maneuvers, the phase planned for November, on the north coast near Puerto Castilla thousands of U.S. Marines will take place in a landing on the shore. This is also reported by THE WASHINGTON POST.

So what is this if not an openly hostile provocation against the Nicaraguan people? What is it if not gross disregard for the most elementary norms of international law? There is nothing surprising about the fact that this adventurist, aggressive policy by the Reagan administration in Central America is provoking growing opposition even in the United States itself.

CONTADORA GROUP SEEKS SPECIFIC USSR SUPPORT

PA290254 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1421 GMT 28 Jul 83

[By Alejandro Carrasco]

[Excerpts] Moscow, 28 Jul (EFE) -- EFE has learned from reliable sources that the "Contadora Group," which is seeking a peaceful solution to the Central American conflict, has asked the Kremlin to express specific support for the group.

According to these sources, in a recent meeting with Geydar Aliyev, one of the highest USSR leaders, the Mexican Ambassador to Moscow said that "Moscow still does not clearly understand the Contadora Group's action."

Again, according to our sources, Aliyev responded that the Soviet Union has always viewed the Contadora efforts as "positive," and said that he believes it is the only road to a peaceful solution to the Central American conflict.

According to the Soviet leader, if the wish is that the Soviet Union issue joint communiques mentioning Contadora, this will be done, even if, according to other sources, it will contribute nothing new to the Kremlin stance on the issue.

So far, no mention has been made of Contadora in joint communiques issued during visits to the Soviet Union by parliamentarians from Contadora member countries.

Apparently, the Contadora members believe that is important that the Soviet Union express support for the group. This support might be seen in the Soviet-Mexican joint communique that will be released after a visit to the USSR by Mexican parliamentarians, which begins today.

Kremlin spokesmen have noted their support for the Contadora Group's efforts, even if not openly, though they harbor doubt about the eventual success of the group's peace mission because of the Reagan administration's policy in Central America.

SOLOMENTSEV-LED DELEGATION ENDS CUBA VISIT

Meets Castro

LD281632 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 1300 GMT 28 Jul 83

[From the Vremya newscast]

[Text] Fidel Castro, first secretary of the Communist Party of Cuba Central Committee and chairman of the republic's State Council and Council of Ministers, has received in Santiago de Cuba a Soviet party and state delegation headed by Comrade Solomentsev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the CPSU Central Committee Party Control Committee, which took part in the celebrations marking the national uprising, the 30th anniversary of the heroic storming of the Moncada Barracks. The meeting took place in a warm and friendly atmosphere.

The delegation visited the memorial of the second front of the rebel army and the town museum, and viewed its sites and the history of the national liberation and revolutionary struggle of the Cuban people.

A solemn meeting was held in Santiago de Cuba dedicated to the opening of Latin America's largest textile combine built with the cooperation of the Soviet Union. Taking part in the meeting were Fidel Castro and other leaders of the Communist Party and Government of Cuba, the USSR delegation led by Comrade Solomentsev and Comrade Tarasov, USSR Light Industry minister. Speaking at the meeting Fidel Castro expressed profound gratitude to the Soviet Union for its fraternal aid in the construction of the combine and stressed the great significance for Cuba of the commissioning of this giant of light industry.

Departs Cuba

PM041033 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 30 Jul 83 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Return Home"]

[Text] Havana, 29 Jul -- The USSR party-state delegation led by M.S. Solomentsev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the CPSU Central Committee Party Control Committee, has left here for home. The delegation was composed of V.I. Konotop, member of the CPSU Central Committee, member of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and first secretary of Moscow CPSU Obkom; and K.F. Katushev, USSR ambassador to Cuba. The delegation was taking part -- at the invitation of the Communist Party of Cuba (PCC) Central Committee and the republic's Councils of State and Ministers -- in the celebrations to mark National Uprising Day, the 30th anniversary of the storming of the Moncada Barracks.

The delegation was seen off at the airport by J. Camacho Aguilera, member of the PCC Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the PCC Executive Bureau of City of Havana Province, and other officials.

The delegation was greeted at the airport in Moscow by V.I. Vorotnikov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the RSFSR Council of Ministers; V.M. Boprisenkov, and O.B. Rakhmanin, members of the CPSU Central Committee; L.S. Svechnikov, deputy minister of Civil Aviation; and other officials. L.F.V. Vasquez, Cuban charge d'Affaires ad interim in the USSR, was in the welcoming party.

CASTRO COMMENTS ON CUBAN-AMERICAN RELATIONS

PM041555 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 4 Aug 83 First Edition p 4

[TASS report under the general heading: "For a Peaceful Settlement": "Fidel Castro's Interview"]

[Text] Havana, 3 Aug -- Cuban television has transmitted an interview which Fidel Castro, first secretary of the Communist Party of Cuba Central Committee and president of the republic's Councils of State and Ministers, granted to a group of American journalists covering the celebrations of the 30th anniversary of the storming of the Moncada Barracks. In it F. Castro dwelt on problems of Cuban-American relations and a peaceful settlement of the conflict in Central America.

We, the Cuban leader said, differentiate between our attitude toward the American people and our attitude toward U.S. administrations. I sincerely hope that contacts with the U.S. people will widen sometime. We are neighbors and must be friends, despite the difference in our social systems. At the same time, he pointed out that for 25 years now Cuba has done without relations with the United States and has been living under conditions of overt hostility from the American side and can exist under these conditions for a long time. However, the resolution of Central America's problems would indirectly help to ease tension in Cuban-American relations.

F. Castro named as the first condition for settling the dangerously explosive situation in the region the existence of goodwill and the desire to do so in all the interested parties. For our part, he declared, this desire is manifest. It is possible to achieve a political solution, and the Nicaraguan Government and the Salvadoran revolutionaries have displayed earnest, sincere readiness to do so. A negotiated political settlement is impossible, F. Castro emphasized, without resolving the Salvadoran problem, which is the key problem.

Voicing firm support for the stand of the leaders of the "Contadora Group" countries, he pointed out that the chief thing is observance of the principles of self-determination and noninterference. It is a question not of concessions but of a search for an agreement providing for compromise on all sides. In this respect, F. Castro declared, Cuba is prepared to assume such obligations, for the exacerbation of conflicts and U.S. intervention could be the alternative to this solution -- which does not accord with the interests of the peoples of Central America, Cuba, or the United States. The United States has so far opposed the search for and adoption of a formula for a political solution.

F. Castro went on to point out that Cuba, unlike the United States, is not a direct participant in the conflict and therefore cannot play any role in possible direct contacts between the United States and Nicaragua on the question of resolving Central American problems. A serious threat hangs over peace on the planet, F. Castro emphasized. Washington's decision to deploy 572 American missiles in West Europe is a greater threat to peace than the Central American conflict. However, the latter helps to exacerbate the crisis in the region and to aggravate the situation on a global scale. An attempt to crush the Nicaraguan revolution and the revolutionary movement in El Salvador by force would cause the conflict to spread throughout Central America, the Cuban leader warned.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION OF RSDWP 80TH ANNIVERSARY

Fraternal Parties Send Greetings

PM031235 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 1 Aug 83 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Greetings in Honor of the 80th Anniversary of the Second Russian Social Democratic Workers Party Congress"]

[Text] The CPSU Central Committee and Yu.V. Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, are receiving greetings telegrams from the socialist countries' fraternal parties in honor of the 80th anniversary of the Second Russian Social Democratic Workers Party [RSDWP] Congress.

The telegram from the BCP Central Committee states:

"Built on the ideological, political, and organizational principles formulated by Vladimir Ilich Lenin, the party of Bolsheviks armed the Russian proletariat with a scientific program and ensured the victory of the Great October Socialist Revolution.

"Under the leadership of the party of Bolsheviks the young Soviet state routed the counterrevolution and imperialist intervention. The creation of the USSR was the party's historic service. During the years of socialist building the Soviet people headed by Bolsheviks implemented social transformations of unprecedented scale and depth at the cost of strenuous efforts and, for the first time, turned the theory of scientific socialism into reality. The party of Lenin was the organizer and inspirer of the Soviet people's victory in the Great Patriotic War.

"The emergence of the party of Bolsheviks was a natural law of the development of not only the Russian but also the international workers movement. The birth of a political organization of a new revolutionary type, which organically embodied unity of theory and practice, marked a profound shift in the international workers and communist movement and placed its development on the granite foundation of Marxism-Leninism. Profoundly faithful to the brilliant revolutionary ideas and the epoch-making cause of V.I. Lenin, the creator of the party of Bolsheviks, the CPSU invariably marches in the vanguard of the world revolutionary process. Its prestige, won in the struggle for people's just life, is a natural and law-governed result of its principled domestic and foreign policy.

"In the consciousness and hearts of Communists and millions of people in the world the CPSU and the Soviet state are pioneers of social progress and a strong mainstay and hope in the struggle for national and social liberation. In the present international situation, which has been complicated through the fault of imperialism, the Soviet Communists' Peace Program inspires the peoples in their desire to curb lovers of military adventures and inspires confidence and optimism in all democratic and progressive forces in the struggle to preserve peace on the planet.

"Celebrating the 80th anniversary of the Second RSDWP Congress as their own festival, Bulgarian Communists and all working people of our socialist motherland wholeheartedly wish Soviet Communists and the entire Soviet people new successes in improving the developed socialist society and in the common struggle to strengthen the cohesion of the world socialist community, for the unity of the international communist movement, and for peace, security, and social progress in the world."

The MSZMP Central Committee sent the following telegram:

"The party of Lenin, consistently realizing its ideological and political mission, led to victory the Great October Socialist Revolution, which ushered in a new era in the history of mankind. The Soviet people under the leadership of their revolutionary vanguard have accomplished epoch-making achievements in the developments of society, the national economy, and culture. We are convinced that the Leninist party of Soviet Communists will successfully resolve the immediate tasks of the building of socialism.

"The historic experience of the Bolsheviks' party is part of the spiritual wealth of all progressive mankind. The countries which have embarked on the path of socialist development are successfully using this experience in practice with regard to their own national features.

"Hungarian Communists have always struggled together with Soviet Communists in the spirit of Marxism-Leninism and internationalism. On the basis of our common ideals and aims we will continue marching in close alliance with the CPSU and the fraternal Soviet Union and will take care of and develop our peoples' unbreakable friendship.

"On the 80th anniversary of the Second RSDWP Congress we wish Soviet Communists further outstanding successes in implementing the 26th CPSU Congress decisions."

The telegram from the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee reads:

"During 80 years the CPSU and the Soviet people have made an important contribution to the cause of developing Marxist-Leninist theory and to the glorious victories of the world revolution. The Soviet Union is nowadays the mightiest socialist power, a strong bulwark of peace, and the reliable, loyal mainstay of the revolutionary peoples of all countries and all progressive mankind. The Communists and people of the Soviet Union are waging an active struggle to improve developed socialism and for progress toward communism.

"The peace initiatives advanced by the Soviet Union, as well as the sensible and just proposals of the other fraternal socialist countries -- in particular, those set forth in the joint statements of the recent conferences of party and state leaders of the Warsaw Pact countries in Prague and Moscow -- inspire hundreds of millions of people in the world to struggle for peace and detente; against the militarist, inflammatory designs of the imperialists headed by U.S. imperialism; to end the arms race; and to avert the threat of nuclear war.

"The Communists and the entire people of Vietnam are proud of the fact that, as in the past -- during the years of the long, hard struggle against the imperialist aggressors -- and as now -- in the cause of building socialism and defending the socialist Vietnamese homeland — we constantly receive great, effective, disinterested aid, and support from the Communist Party, the Government, and the people of the Fraternal Soviet Union.

"The relations linking the parties and peoples of Vietnam and the Soviet Union are a model of relations of combat friendship, comradeship, faithfulness, and fraternity founded on the principles of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism. A qualitatively new stage in the development of relations between our two parties and countries was opened up by the signing 3 November 1978 of the Vietnamese-Soviet Treaty on Friendship and Cooperation.

"We take this opportunity to express sincere gratitude to the Communist Party, Government, and people of the Soviet Union for this noble internationalist aid and support.

For their part the Communist Party and people of Vietnam, following the will of President Ho Chi Minh, will continue to devote all their energy to the flourishing of the eternal and unbreakable Vietnamese-Soviet friendship."

E. Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, writes in a telegram:

"The formation of the militant party of the Russian proletariat at the Second RSDWP Congress in July 1903 was of decisive significance for Russia's revolutionary workers movement and was a result of the scientific perspicacity and revolutionary steadfastness of Vladimir Ilich Lenin and the Bolsheviks rallied around him. It occurred on the basis of the ideological, political, and organizational principles elaborated by Lenin, which still retain all their significance today.

"In the Great Patriotic War the Bolsheviks' party was the leader and initiator of the heroic struggle and the victory over fascism.

"Under the leadership of the CPSU -- the most experienced and struggle-tested detachment of the international workers movement -- the Soviet people are now working with enthusiasm to improve the developed socialist society.

"For the SED the close fraternal combat alliance with the CPSU was and still is the guarantee of the GDR's successful development. This historic truth, which is shared by the entire GDR people, received impressive new confirmation as a result of the visit of our country's party and state delegation to the Soviet Union in May of this year.

"We assure you that GDR Communists, armed with the teaching of Marx, Engels, and Lenin, which has united us forever, will do everything in their power to further strengthen and deepen the unbreakable combat cooperation of our parties, peoples, and states in the interests of socialism and peace."

The telegram from the Workers Party of Korea Central Committee reads:

"The founding of the Bolshevik party as the vanguard of the working class was an event of epoch-making significance, which ushered in a new era in the history of the revolutionary struggle of Russia's working class.

"Lenin and the leadership of the Bolshevik Party consistently strengthened the purity of the party's ranks and their militant capacity in the hard struggle against opportunists of every stripe within the party. Having organized and headed the working class, they achieved victory in the Great October Socialist Revolution.

"Our people sincerely rejoice at all the achievements of the fraternal Soviet people and wholeheartedly wish them new, still greater successes in the further struggle to build a developed socialist society and in the name of the triumph of the cause of communism. We also voice solidarity with the efforts which the CPSU, the Government, and the people of the Soviet Union are making to ease tension in the international situation, which is a consequence of the arms buildup and the new military-inflammatory intrigues of the imperialists headed by American imperialists, and to defend peace and security in Europe and throughout the world.

"We are sure that the traditional relations of friendship and cooperation between our two countries' parties and peoples, which have taken shape in the common struggle against imperialism and for the triumph of the cause of socialism and communism, will continue to strengthen and develop on the basis of the principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism, in the interests of peace throughout the world and socialism."

The telegram from the MPRP Central Committee reads:

"The 80-year history of the CPSU's struggle and creation is an outstanding example of unshakable loyalty to Marxism-Leninism; of its creative development; of selfless service to the cause of the working class; and of principled struggle against opportunism, revisionism, and nationalism.

"The revolutionary-transforming activity of the party of Lenin contributed to the creation of truly Marxist-Leninist parties in other countries and to the cohesion of the international solidarity of the international workers movement.

"The CPSU and the Soviet state now exert a decisive influence on the growth of the might of the world socialist community, the strengthening of the unity and cohesion of the international communist and workers movement, and the promotion of the righteous cause of the peoples struggling for freedom, national independence, and social progress. They come out consistently, indefatigably, and enterprisingly against the aggressive intrigues of imperialism, above all American imperialism, for the curbing of the arms race, for mankind's deliverance from the threat of thermonuclear catastrophe, and for the ensuring of lasting peace on earth.

"The MPRP is rightly pround that for more than 6 decades now it has been developing and strengthening bonds of indissoluble fraternity and all-around cooperation with the CPSU, using its very rich experience of tremendous international significance as a true guideline in all its activity. The CPSU's glorious history and the worldwide-historic achievements of its domestic and foreign policy arm Socialist Mongolia's Communists and working people and inspire them to new achievements -- the building of socialism in our country."

The RCP Central Committee cables:

"Over the past 8 decades of its existence the CPSU has shown itself as the progressive detachment of the working class and has successfully led the Soviet people along the path of socialist and communist building. The party did outstanding service in organizing the heroic resistance to the onslaught of Hitlerite Germany and in achieving the Soviet people's victory over Nazism.

"Thanks to the working people's industry the Soviet Union is now a mighty socialist state which has achieved outstanding successes in the development of industry, agriculture, science, technology, culture, and education and in enhancing the material and spiritual level of the masses. The Communists and all working people of our country sincerely rejoice at all these achievements, evaluating them as an important contribution to strengthening the might and prestige of socialism throughout the world.

"We value the especially important role which the Soviet Union plays in resolving the major problems of our epoch and the proposals and initiatives aimed at ending the arms race, reducing nuclear arms, and implementing disarmament.

"Noting with satisfaction the development in a constant ascendant of the traditional relations of friendship and all-around cooperation between the RCP and the CPSU and between Romania and the Soviet Union -- relations founded on the principles of equality, mutual respect, and international solidarity -- we express confidence that they will continue to develop.

We express confidence that they will continue to develop on the basis of the accords reached during the meetings and talks between our parties' leaders, for the good of, and in the interests of, the Romanian and Soviet peoples and the common cause of socialism and peace. We also believe that the further development of active cooperation between Romania and the Soviet Union in the international arena with a view to removing the threat of war and implementing disarmament, primarily nuclear disarmament, serves the peoples' fundamental intersts of living in a situation of peace, mutual understanding, and international security.

The CPCZ Central Committee points out in a telegram:

"The aims and plans of the Soviet people are inseparably linked with the Communist Party, which is the expresser of their fundamental interests and aspirations and the mobilizing and organizing force ensuring the further progress of Soviet society in all spheres of life. The party, which inscribed on its banner the program slogan 'All in the Name of Man, For the Good of Man!' rightly enjoys the full support of all the peoples and nationalities of the Soviet Union.

"We are currently witnessing the strong activation of Soviet working people's efforts aimed at implementing the 26th CPSU Congress decisions, which directed Communists to further improve and enhance the effectiveness of economic and all social activity. It is confirmation not only of the infinte selflessness of Soviet people but also of the tremendous potential of the socialist social system and the correctness and principledness of the policy of the Soviet Communists' Party.

"The CPSU's experience has inestimable inspiring influence for the international communist and workers movement and for all progressive mankind. The CPSU and the Soviet state have done very great services in strengthening the cohesion and unity of the community of socialist countries, the relations among which are founded on the principles of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism. The CPSU and the Soviet Union have become the reliable mainstay of all movements and peoples struggling for their freedom and for political and economic independence.

"The entire history of the CPCZ from the very moment of its creation has been closely linked with the party of Lenin. From its rich experience Czechoslovak Communists have drawn lessions for their class battles against the bourgeoisie and to resolve complex questions of socialist building in Czechoslovakia. "We value highly the friendship and the truly fraternal bonds linking Czechoslovak and Soviet Communists and our countries' peoples. We sincerely rejoice at the fact that our ties are becoming increasingly fruitful and strong with every passing year. Active cooperation is developing successfully between our parties and countries in very different spheres of social life.

"In the present complex international situation, when a stubborn struggle is being waged for peace and to avert the threat of nuclear war and preserve life on our planet, the Soviet Union is the mainstay and hope of all the world's peace-loving, democratic, and progressive forces. They find in its tremendous unflagging efforts and peace initiatives inspiring impetus for the struggle for mankind's happy future. You can rest assured that in this humane cause socialist Czechoslovakia will always stand loyally shoulder to shoulder with you and will consistently fulfill all its internationalist commitments as an ally."

The telegram from the LCY Central Committee Presidium reads:

"The development of events has confirmed the far-reaching historic significance of the RSDWP congress for the party's further development and its preparation for subsequent revolutionary events, for the preparation and victory of the Great October Socialist Revolution.

"The working people, peoples, and ethnic groups of the USSR are greeting the 80th anniversary of the Second RSDWP Congress with major achievements in the building of socialism and in their country's material and cultural development.

"Our country's working people are following the Soviet Union's development with great attention and rejoice at every success of the working class, peoples, and ethnic groups of the USSR.

"We take this opportunity to express our satisfaction with the successful development of relations and cooperation between the LCY and the CPSU and between our two socialist countries. We are sure that Yugoslav-Soviet relations will continue to develop successfully on the well-known, jointly elaborated principles, in the interests of the peoples of Yugoslavia and the Soviet Union, peace, equitable international cooperation, social progress, and socialism."

More Fraternal Greetings Arrive

PM031352 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 2 Aug 83 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Greeting in Honor of the 80th Anniversary of the 2d RSDWP Congress"]

[Text] The CPSU Central Committee and Yu. V. Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, continue to receive greetings telegrams from the fraternal parties in socialist countries in honor of the 80th anniversary of the 2d Russian Social Democratic Workers Party [RSDWP] Congress.

The telegram from the Cuban Communist Party Central Committee says:

"The Cuban Communists express their admiration in connection with the celebration by Communists in the Soviet Union and the whole world of such an important date for the international communist and workers movement as the 80th anniversary of the 2d RSDWP Congress.

"That congress gave birth to the party of Bolsheviks, a new-type party founded upon the ideological, political, and organizational principles elaborated by Vladimir Ilich Lenin; a party which proved itself capable, on a scientific basis, of becoming the vanguard of the working class, leader of the socialist revolution, and builder of the communist society; a party capable of writing the most heroic pages in the history of its people by defending the revolutionary gains and crushing the foreign intervention launched by international reaction and later the fascist aggression

"From the time of its foundation 80 years ago, the CPSU has been a party of solidarity with revolutionary causes and the peoples' struggle for independence and freedom, for the right to self-determination, and for peace.

"Our party highly values the contribution made by the Soviet Communists to the struggle for peace and international security and also expresses its admiration for the successes achieved by the CPSU in all spheres of domestic policy, which have been relected in the greater prosperity of the Soviet people and the strengthening of the country's economic might."

The PZPR Central Committee notes:

"The formation of the Bolshevik party became a turning point in the history of not only the Russian but also the international workers movement.

Being a party consistently guided by the principles of Marxism-Leninism and an organizationally efficient political movement, the Bolshevik party has become the undisputed collective ideological and political leader of the working class in its revolutionary struggle for a just and progressive social system. The party of the Bolsheviks -- the CPSU -- has become an example for the entire international revolutionary workers movement, including the Polish one.

"The cooperation between the Polish working class' revolutionary party and Lenin's party played an invaluable role in the process of the ideological and political formation of the Polish revolutionary movement. There are numerous examples in the rich history of the Polish People's Republic which make the Polish people and our party aware of the practical extent and historical significance of the cooperation with the USSR and the CPSU. The fraternal friendship and cooperation and the internationalist assistance have played a principal role in the socialist transformations and the achievements of our country's working people. Relying upon the firm alliance and cooperation our motherland -- the Polish People's Republic -- was re-born within historically just borders and was given an opportunity for peaceful, socialist development.

"During the last few years, which have been unusually difficult for our party and for socialist Poland, this unbreakable alliance and fraternal cooperation have undergone and continue to undergo an historic test. "The questions which are most important for all peoples in the world today -- the struggle for peace and social progress -- are inseparably linked with the CPSU's policy, a policy which has its beginnings at the 2nd RSDWP Congress held 80 years ago."

The Lao People's Revolutionary Party [LPRP] Central Committee has sent a telegram which says:

"The formation of a new-type proletarian party was a natural consequence of social development and is directly linked with the name of Lenin, genius leader of the world anti-imperialist and international communist movement and continuer of the great causes of Marx and Engels. Under this party's wise leadership, Russia's working class and working people successfully carried out the Great October Socialist Revolution, established the dictatorship of the proletariat, and created the first state of workers and peasants in the world, which marked the beginning of a new age, the age of worldwide transition from capitalism to socialism.

"As a result of the historic victories scored by the fraternal Soviet people under the leadership of Lenin's party, the USSR has achieved grandiose successes in the political, economic, defense, cultural, and scientific spheres and has become mainstay of the entire world socialist system, bulwark of peace all over the world, and flag-bearer of the entire world revolutionary movement. The Soviet Union follows a peaceloving foreign policy, is guided by the Leninist principles of peaceful coexistence between countries with different social systems, wages an anti-war and anti-imperialist struggle, and consistently sides against the arms race, for the easing of international tension, and for peace all over the world. The LPRP and the Lao people attentively follow the activity and outstanding successes of the CPSU. Our party is doing everything to further expand and deepen the relations and cooperation between the LPRP and the CPSU for the benefit of peace, socialism, and communism. On the occasion of this festive event the LPRP Central Committee, the party members, the working class, and all Lao people wish you, the Soviet Communists, and the fraternal Soviet people led by the CPSU headed by Yu. V. Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, further outstanding successes in implementing the 26th CPSU Congress decisions and the 11th 5-Year Plan targets, and also new victories along the road of building a communist society in the USSR."

'Outstanding Achievements, Successes'

PM030944 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 29 Jul 83 First Edition p 2

[Article by Army General A. Yepishev, chief of the Soviet Army and Navy Main Political Directorate, under the rubric "On the 80th Anniversary of the 2d Russian Social Democratic Workers Party [RSDWP] Congress: The Soviet People's Proven Vanguard"]

[Text] Our country is on the eve of a signal date -- the 80th anniversary of the second RSDWP Congress, which completed the process of uniting Russia's revolutionary Marxist organizations on the basis of the political and organization principles elaborated by Vladimir Ilich Lenin, and created the Bolshevik party. This immensely important event was a turning point in the liberation struggle of the Russian and international proletariat. A new type of party -- a party of the working class, a party of scientific communism, and a party of socialist revolution and communist creation -- entered the historical arena.

On the eve of the 80th anniversary of the second RSDWP Congress V.I. Lenin's words "...give us an organization of revolutionaries and we will revolutionize Russia!" have a special ring to them. From its first steps Lenin's party of Bolsheviks was a party of revolutionary action and a party of great aims.

Every outstanding event of the 20th century is linked with the revolutionizing activity of Lenin's party. It rallied, organized, politicized, and roused the working class and its allies to storm the old world, and led them to the victory of Great October, which ushered in a new era in world history -- the era of transition from capitalism to socialism. Through its collective wisdom, will, and energy the first-ever socialist Fatherland -- the Soviet state -- was founded and the conditions needed to ensure the crushing rout of the combined forces of internal counterrevolution and a victorious conclusion to the civil war were created.

The greatest service rendered by the Bolshevik party was the formation of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, which signified the incarnation of Lenin's principles of nationalities policy and the triumph of the ideas of proletarian internationalism. Acting as the leader of the working class of all of the country's nations, the party showed them the way out of age-old backwardness and the way to industrialization, the collectivization of agriculture, and cultural revolution, and spearheaded the implementation of Lenin's plan for building socialism.

The party ensured the country's ascent to the heights of industrial, scientific, and technical progress, and the complete supremacy of Marxist-Leninist ideology and socialist social relations. The foundations of our victory in the Great Patriotic War were laid in the process.

From the first days of the war the party acted as the inspirer and organizer of the nationwide struggle against the German fascist invaders. Under its proven leadership the Armed Forces were speedily deployed and reinforced and the country turned into one military camp. Our party was a truly fighting party. Within the first six months of the war it had sent 8,800 of its leading officials into the Army and Navy.

The Communists on the front line cemented the military ranks. They were in the combatants' front ranks and exemplified unprecedented heroism, fearlessness, and courage. It is entirely in the order of things that almost three-fourths of all heroes of the Soviet Union are Communists and that all Twice Heroes of the Soviet Union are Communists

Our country's extremely rapid postwar economic recovery was made possible under the party's leadership.

Having healed its gravest wounds, it advanced further, without pauses or respite.

The Soviet people were the first to build a developed socialist society and to start perfecting it. We are at the beginning of this crucial stage. Communists and all our country's working people are armed with the detailed program for contemporary communist building put forward by the 26th CPSU Congress and made concrete and further developed in the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee May, November (1982), and June (1983) Plenums, and in the speeches and works of Comrade Yu. V. Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium. The Soviet people are confident that these party plans will also be implemented.

The 20th century has provided convincing evidence that socialism means rapid progress in every sphere of social life. It has also become patently obvious that in order to realize socialism's potential a mighty organizing and directing force is essential. The CPSU is such a force in our society.

Today, on the eve of the 80th anniversary of the 2d RSDWP Congress, it is appropriate to ask oneself again: "What has made possible our party's outstanding achievements and successes?"

The successes of the party's transforming activities stem first from the fact that it has invariably been guided and continues to be guided by Marxist-Leninist teaching and creatively develops that teaching, ensuring the organic unity of revolutionary theory and practice. In recent years the treasure house of Marxism-Leninism has been enriched with important new theoretical propositions and conclusions. The 26th Party Congress numbered the elaboration of the concept of developed socialism first among achievements to date.

On the basis of this concept the party defined its strategy and tactics for the years immediately ahead and the more distant future, and warned against the possibility of overestimating how close the country is to having reached the highest phase of communism. Profound theoretical conclusions and clear practical recommendations on ways of perfecting developed socialism are contained in the materials of the CPSU Central Committee November (1982) and June (1983) Plenums, in Comrade Yu. V. Andropov's speeches at these plenums, and in his article "Karl Marx's Teaching and Some Questions Pertaining to Socialist Building in the USSR."

A second and inexhaustible source of the party's strength is its intimate ties with the masses. It is the working class's collective leader, the highest form of its organization, the vanguard of all working people, and the nucleus of the political system of society and of every state and public organization. There are now more than 18 million Communists in our party. By the start of 1982 workers represented 43.7 percent of its membership, kolkhoz members -- 12.6 percent, and representatives of the technical, scientific, and creative intelligentsia, personnel in the sphere of education, health care, culture, and the management apparatus, and servicemen -- 43.7 percent.

There is a constant influx of young people into the party -- a graphic expression of generations' continuity and their inheritance of its revolutionary spirit and glorious traditions. Almost three-fourths of those joining the CPSU are Komsomol members.

Among the young Communists in the Army and Navy are those who have achieved "excellent" ratings in combat and political training, class specialists, and those servicemen on whom units' and ships' combat readiness most depends. The majority of them serve in operational subunits and ships. An individual approach is the cornerstone in the regulation of party organizations' replenishment with young blood.

The CPSU has deep and sound roots in every class and social stratum of our society. It is tied to the masses with thousands of threads through the soviets of people's deputies, trade unions, the Komsomol, and other social organizations.

The third reason why the party is successfully solving the tasks facing it is because it builds its activities on a foundation of democratic centralism, tirelessly strengthens its ranks' ideological and organizational unity and conscious discipline, and develops party members' activeness. Of the total number of Communists employed in the national economy 73.3 percent now work in material production sectors.

Fourth, a characteristic feature and peculiarity of our party is that it critically analyzes the results of its activities and policy and constantly studies, evaluates and applies the experience of fraternal parties in the socialist countries and throughout the international communist movement. Realism in the evaluation of new tasks and boldness in their formulation was particularly clearly in evidence at the CPSU Central Committee June (1983) Plenum.

Our Leninist party takes a principled and realistic line in the international arena. It counters rampant militarism and the sharply increased aggressiveness of ultrareactionary forces, headed by U.S. imperialism, with a constructive Peace Program, and wages a persistent struggle for its implementation.

Soviet foreign policy's deep humanism was reaffirmed by the CPSU Central Committee June Plenum, the 8th USSR Supreme Soviet Session, and the peace initiatives aimed at reducing the danger of war. At the same time the plenum and session materials contain a serious warning to those planning another war and striving to upset the military-strategic equilibrium between socialism and imperialism. "We will continue to do whatever is necessary," Comrade Yu.V. Andropov said, "to ensure the security of our country and of our friends and allies, and will enhance the combat might of the Soviet Armed Forces -- a powerful factor in the containment of imperialist reaction's aggressive aspirations."

"No revolution is worth anything until it can defend itself" -- this conclusion of V.I. Lenin and Lenin's teaching on the defense of the socialist fatherland forms the basis of our party's activities in the defense sphere. Under its proven leadership every sphere of Soviet military building -- from the formulation of its programs to the day-to-day affairs of the Army and Navy -- is developing.

Army and Navy Communists are persistently implementing the demands made on the Armed Forces by the part and its Central Committee. The work of Army and Navy party organizations, which are designed to be real centers of ideological education activities and campaigners for exemplary regulation order, tight military discipline, and a high degree of combat readiness in every link and at every level of our military organism, is characterized by increasing activeness and efficiency. All leading formations and units and the overwhelming majority of subunits which have achieved excellent and good indicators are headed by Communists.

Work to implement the tasks arising from the materials and decisions of the CPSU Central Committee June (1983) Plenum and the 8th USSR Supreme Soviet Session is currently gathering increasing momentum in the Armed Forces. The ideological and theoretical standard of Soviet servicemen's instruction and education is rising. The attention to commanders, political organizers, party and Komsomol organizations, and the entire ideological aktiv is being geared toward revealing the complexities and acuteness of the current international situation. Each serviceman must thoroughly grasp that a particularly high level of vigilance, tight discipline, and a state of constant combat readiness are now required.

Lenin's party is the Soviet people's proven vanguard and, enriched by the truly priceless experience of eight decades, it is confidently paving the way to a communist future. At the present stage of social development it is mobilizing the working masses' will and energy to solve the key tasks connected with the impending and inevitable profound qualitative changes in the country's productive forces and the corresponding improvement in production relations.

The perfection of developed socialism envisages a further increase in the party's role in society. It will entail considerable changes in the political and ideological superstructure and in society's spiritual life. To this end the CPSU is taking steps to improve the political system and Soviet statehood, and to extend socialist democracy.

With due regard for the tasks in hand and the impending changes, the CPSU Central Committee June (1983) Plenum discussed current questions of ideological and mass political work and specified ways of improving such work.

Lenin's Communist Party is honorably fulfilling the mission of the political guide, leader, and organizer of the working class, the working masses, and the entire Soviet people, and is holding aloft the banner of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism. It has always been and remains the mighty creative and mobilizing force which ensures our society's uninterrupted advance in every sphere of social progress.

CORRECTION TO ZARYA VOSTOKA ON SHEVARDNADZE

The following corrections pertain to the item sub-headed "Marneuli Gorkom Plenum" which appeared under the general heading of "ZARYA VOSTOKA Records Shevardnadze Activities" published in the 4 August Soviet Union DAILY REPORT, page R 4, first paragraph, second line:

"...discuss organizational questions.

"The plenum elected V.I. Lomadze, who formerly worked as secretary of the party committee at Tbilisi's Dimitrov Aircraft Plant, to be first secretary and Bureau member of the Marneuli Georgian Communist Party Gorkom.

"The plenum elected V.V. Rodin, formerly a Georgian Communist Party Central Committee instructor, as second secretary and Bureau member of the Marneuli Georgian Communist Party Gorkom.

"Kh.I. Khalilov, who formerly worked as chief of the Marneulskiy Raykom organization department, was elected secretary and Bureau member of the Marneuli Georgian Communist Party Gorkom.

"E.A. Shevardnadze,...(Picking up line three, same paragraph; supplying additional paragraphs)

ADDITIONAL CORRECTIONS TO SHEVARDNADZE REPORTS

The following corrections pertain to the item sub-headed "Marneulskiy Raykom Plenum" which appeared under the general heading of "ZARYA VOSTOKA Records Shevardnadze Activities" published in the 4 August Soviet Union DAILY REPORT, Page R 5, first paragraph, second line:

"...discuss organizational questions.

"The plenum relieved R.V. Memarnishvili of his duties as first secretary and Bureau member of the Marneulskiy Georgian Communist Party Communist Raykom in connection with his appointment as deputy chief of the Georgian Communist Party Central Committee Agriculture Department.

"The plenum satisfied B.G. Kalayev's request to be relieved of his duties as second secretary and Bureau member of the Marneulskiy Georgian Communist Party Raykom in connection with his retirement.

"The plenum elected K.S. Mamedov, formerly Georgian communist Party Central Committee instructor, as first secretary and Bureau member of the Marneulskiy Georgian Communist Party Raykom.

"The plenum elected I.S. Topuridze, formerly secretary of the raykom, to be second secretary of the Marneulskiy Georgian Communist Party Raykom.

"I.A. Aslanov, formerly a secondeary school teacher, was elected secretary and Bureau member of the Marneulskiy Raykom.

"...A speech was delivered..."("picking up line three, same paragraph; supplying additional paragraphs)

BRIEFS

NEW TOWN IN TURKMEN SSR -- The new town in the southeastern desert region of Turkmenistan has been named (?Neft'zavodsk). Oil (?installations) are found close to (?Neft'zavodsk). The town is developing at a fast pace. A total of 20 families have moved into new dwelling quarters today. [Text] [Tashkent International Service in Uzbek 1700 GMT 31 Jul 83 GF]

GOSPLAN DEPUTY CHAIRMAN ON 'ECONOMIC EXPERIMENT'

LD050217 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1430 GMT 4 Aug 83

[Text] As we have already reported, the CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers have adopted a decision on additional measures to expand the rights of associations and enterprises in planning and economic activity, and to reinforce their responsibility for work results. Listen to an interview given to our correspondent by Lev Alekseyevich Voronin, deputy chairman of the USSR Gosplan.

[Correspondent] What role, according to the experiment which is being introduced, is being assigned to collectives of enterprises in drawing up annual and 5-year plans?

[Voronin] In the economic experiment which is being conducted the role of enterprises and labor collectives in drawing up plans at all stages of planning is being reinforced. It is envisaged that, prior to drawing up the annual or the 5-year plan, the ministries, the all-union production associations or the chief directorates notify the corresponding enterprises of the control figures for the line of products, for the volume of output, for material resources and at the same time the collectives of enterprises are notified of those economic norms, proceeding from which, an enterprise, working to finish the annual of 5-year plan, will have opportunity to see the amount of wages, of funds for social, cultural and domestic construction and the size of the funds for the development of production. This enables the labor collectives to study in detail all figures and all plan indices on the levels of sections, shops, to discuss on the scale of the entire works and notify the appropriate higher organizations of the studied plans, proceeding from the control figures and economic norms.

On the basis of the plans of the enterprises the chief directorates, the all-union production associations and the ministries will draw up the plans for the year and the 5-year plan period. The most important thing today is that an enterprise, having received economic norms, can be confident that they will be stable for the whole of the 5-year plan-period. No one has the right to change them.

[Correspondent] Lev Alekseyevich, as is known according to the experiment, enterprises are given the opportunity to independently use their own resources. How will this affect the raising of the technical level of production, the quality of output turned out and the social development of enterprises?

[Voronin] The economic experiment which is being introduced is first of all aimed at interesting collectives in a more correct, rational use of labor and material resources. As is known, the fund for social and domestic development is defined in future as the main source for the construction of housing, children's institutions and rest houses for enterprises. Under the economic experiment the size of the fund for social and cultural measures and housing construction is made directly dependent on the growth of labor productivity and the final results of work.

The experiment envisages the creation of a fund at the enterprise for the development of production which not a single higher organization has the right to use somewhere else without the collective's agreement. The fund for the development of production will enable enterprises, by technical re-equipping and reconstruction of production, to independently purchase the latest machinery, to execute the necessary reorganization to raise the technical level of the basic production assets and, through this, to raise labor productivity.

We also plan to supply enterprisew with part of a single fund for the development of science and technology for independent use. This will enable enterprises to conduct innovative work in developing products of a higher standard, in developing new, more advanced technological processes and will also enable them to carry through a certain compensation of expenditures on the organization of the production of new, more up-to-date but also more complicated products.

[Correspondent] Lev Alekseyevich, there are two enterprises. One enterprise is endeavoring to turn out modern output, the other enterprise is turning output which is not quite new. And the enterprise which is aiming at technical perfection finds itself in a worse situation than the enterprise which is turning out older output. Will this no longer occur?

[Voronin] Well, first of all, it needs to be said that the volume of the marketing of output under contracts has been established as the main indicator for the evaluation of the work of an enterprise. If output proves to be obsolete or of insufficient quality it will simply not be purchased. Owing to this the enterprise will lack the opportunity for providing incentives for the collective. There will be no opportunities for housing and cultural construction. For this reason the economic experiment which is being conducted is aimed first of all at the enterprise having an incentive for the production of the newest, most up-to-date output.

[Correspondent] As is known, the industrial enterprises which have been changed over to the experiment, may, depending on the results of work and the efficiency being obtained, use the wage fund independently. This is a very interesting subject. Could you tell us more about it?

[Voronin] I would make this question more precise. The wage fund which is being allocated to the enterprise is also today being spent by it. But in carrying through the economic experiment it is envisaged that the entire saving of the wages fund which the enterprise receives, it can decide to use to raise the salaries of wages for production frontrankers, frontranking engineering and technical staff when they achieve certain indicators in work. If for an engineer or technician there today exists some salary, and if he achieved good results and if the enterprises have wage fund savings, the manager of the enterprise can raise his salary by up to 50 percent. But these salary increments, so to speak, are not permanent. If the recipient's work deteriorates these wage increments can either be reduced or taken away entirely. This is something new that is being established in the economic experiment. We believe that it must indisputably have a positive effect on the personal interest of each worker in the results of his work and the work of the entire collective.

[Correspondent] And so, depending on this, the management of an enterprise can shift its specialists to one post or another, whatever it considers necessary.

[Voronin] The question of the expansion of an enterprise's independence in the utilization of the saving of the wages fund has primarily been invisaged to use the Shchekino knowhow, i.e. with fewer workers making the same volume of output and even somewhat more and, of course, the question of the maneuvering, deployment of manpower or engineering cadres is one of the ways of solving this question of obtaining the same volume of output or more with fewer workers.

[Correspondent] It follows that the interests of the enterprise do not depend on the amount of the wage fund or the number of people.

I can, given the same wage fund, reduce the number of people at the enterprise and produce the same output. Would you support it in this case?

[Voronin] It has been given that possibility.

[Correspondent] And the last question, please. What has determined the choice of ministries whose enterprises are being changed over to this new experiment?

[Voronin] You have evidently noticed that two sectors of machinebuilding will be taking part in the experiment in January 1984. These are the sectors of heavy machinebuilding and the electrical equipment industry. Well, technical progress depends on machine-building. The production of new, modern highly-productive machines and machinery is a most important task. That is why the sector of machine- building was the first to be included in the economic experiment. Why two? Because the Heavy Machinebuilding Ministry is a ministry turning out specialized machines, while the electrical equipment industry ministry is a ministry for series mass production. They have their specific nature. For this reason the economic experiment is being verified in these two ministries. At the same time you see that we have also included in the experiment the local industry, the light industry and the food industry. Why the light industry sector? Because satisfying the interests of our Soviet people is in many respects connected with the work of this sector. If it will make more beautiful coats, dresses, outer clothing, footwear, so then, our people will live better from this, they will be in a better mood. The food our people are supplied with, its quality and range plays a large part in forming their mood. This influences the increase in labor productivity. That is why we have also included the food industry sector in our experiment. We believe that this choice of ministries will enable us on the basis of a wide range and a large quantity of enterprises of the most varied types, to test our ideas, select all the very best and in the 12th 5-Year Plan-period introduce this in the planning and management of our enterprises also in other sectors.

[Correspondent] Consequently, this is a new step forward in the development of our socialist economy?

[Voronin] I would answer as follows: that the decision adopted by the CPSU Central Committee on additional measures to expand the rights of enterprises and associations in planning and economic activity and to reinforce their responsibility for the work results has been prepared to implement the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress and the instructions of Yuriy Vladimirovich Andropov and is aimed at expanding the independence of enterprises in combination with an increase in their responsibility for ensuring nationwide interests.

COSMONAUTS BEGIN LOADING RETURN CAPSULE

LD041017 Moscow TASS in English 0931 GMT 4 Aug 83

[Text] Moscow August 4 TASS -- TASS special correspondent Valentin Ovcharov writes from mission control centre:

The sixth week of work in space by Vladimir Lyakhov and Aleksandr Aleksandrov has entered a new stage of the flight programme: the crew has started the planned loading of the return capsule of the ship "Cosmos-1443". It is capable to bring back to earth about half a ton of payload.

"The loading operation will take more than a day or two", newsmen were told by Viktor Blagov, deputy mission director. "The cosmonauts will have to store all the cine and photo materials. We also plan to bring back to earth several instruments which have been operating in space for a long time and for this reason are of interest to specialists. They include an air regenator which has completed its period of service. A defunct memory unit of the 'Delta' autonomous navigation system will also be returned to Earth".

While loading "Cosmos-1443" for its voyage home Vladimir Lyakhov and Aleksandr Aleksandrov are taking pictures of the surface of our planet and staging experiments. One of them is called "Gel".

Gels are jelly-like or solid colloidal systems possessing specific properties, for instance, galantine jelly, agar-agar and fruit jelly, and marmalade. In vegetative and animal organisms these are the dense tissues, for instance, muscles, nerves, connective tissue, various membranes and cell cytoplasm. Such a property of a gel as its electrophoretic capability depends on its homogeneity. In turn, this capability gives much useful information to researchers engaged in the separation of complex protein and other compounds. For this reason to obtain a gel with good physical properties can be regarded not only as a scientific but also as an economic task connected with the medical and microbiological industries.

The first "gel" experiment held previously by Soviet cosmonauts by means of the "Svetoblok T" (Light block T) instrument had shown that the homogeneity, hence the electrophoretic capability, of gels increases by 50-100 per cent in conditions of weightlessness. The instrument for the new experiment is reliably protected from all external disturbances. Scientists hope that this will improve the quality of the experiment.

ADMIRAL GORSHKOV INTERVIEWED ON NAVY DAY

PM041155 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 31 Jul 83 First Edition p 2

[PRAVDA editorial office interview with Twice Hero of the Soviet Union S.G. Gorshkov, Admiral of the Fleet of the Soviet Union: "Under the Motherland's Flag"; date and place not specified]

[Text] On the eve of Navy Day the PRAVDA editorial office asked Twice Hero of the Soviet Union, Admiral of the Fleet of the Soviet Union Sergey Georgiyevich Gorshkov, commander in chief of the Navy, to answer a few questions.

[Question] Our country is marking Navy Day as a great nationwide holiday. What makes it noteworthy for Navy men this year?

[Answer] Navy Day is being celebrated in our country: Soviet people and the motherland's armed defenders are honoring Navy personnel, fleet veterans and shipbuilding industry workers who, by their shock labor, are strengthening our motherland's sea power.

Navy Day is being marked in an atmosphere of the great political and labor enthusiasm caused by the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee June (1983) Plenum and the USSR Supreme Soviet Eighth Session. Personnel are responding with concrete deeds to the party's call to work in a more organized and efficient way, are strengthening their combat skill, and tirelessly increasing their combat readiness. The Red Banner Northern Fleet -- one of our youngest fleets -- is celebrating its 50th anniversary this year. First set up as a flotilla which subsequently passed with honor the tests of the Great Patriotic War it has become a modern oceangoing fleet equipped with warships and auxiliary vessels of all classes. The Red Banner Black Sea Fleet -- one of the oldest fleets -- is marking the 200th anniversary of its formation. Its jubilee is indissolubly linked with the jubilee of Sevastopol, a city of our military glory which has contributed some remarkable pages to the motherland's history.

[Question] The present-day situation in the world is characterized by the increased aggressiveness of the reactionary forces headed by U.S. imperialism. In that context, what can you tell us about the military-strategic situation on the world's oceans?

[Answer] The present U.S. and NATO course is aimed at achieving military superiority over the USSR and the Warsaw Pact and at an unrestrained arms race hidden behind fabrications about a "Soviet military threat." The military-strategic situation on the world's oceans is characterized by a massive U.S. naval presence in various parts of the seas and oceans. The Pentagon's maritime ambitions are clearly visible in its plans for a naval arms buildup. By the end of this decade the United States plans to have built 150 new warships in the main classes. The quantitative growth of the U.S. Navy is accompanied by a buildup of the Navy's nuclear missile potential, in particular by equipping ships with cruise missiles.

"Superiority at sea," the U.S. President stated last December at the commissioning ceremony for the battleship "New Jersey", which is equipped with long-range cruise missiles, "is a necessity for us...we must be able to control the air, the surface of the sea, and the underwater expanse in order to ensure access to all the oceans of the world."

In building up its sea power Washington is striving to assert its leading role in all regions of the world's oceans.

The U.S. leadership assigns a special role to the Navy in pursuing its global policy and considers it a means of projecting military power and of effecting direct military intervention. To that end, as U.S. Defense Secretary C. Weinberger asserts, the U.S. Navy must "have superiority at sea up to the next century."

It is with that aim that U.S. aircraft carriers armed with nuclear weapon delivery vehicles, nuclear missile-carrying submarines, and groups of surface ships are cruising off the coasts of Europe, the Near and Far East, and in the Indian Ocean. The 200,000-strong Rapid Deployment Force is kept in readiness to travel many thousands of kilometers from the United States. Pressure on uncompliant governments and countries, dominating other countries' waters, and the imposition of its own military presence -- those are the actions of the U.S. Navy.

Graphic confirmation of that is provided by the plan recently approved by the U.S. President which envisages preparations for establishing a naval blockade of Nicaragua and expanding America's military presence in Central America. Under cover of military exercises in the Caribbean and the Pacific, large groups of U.S. Navy ships are being established off the coasts of Central American states with the task of patrolling Nicaragua's sea-lanes and of giving a "show of strength" off the coasts of Grenada and Suriname.

The arms race, including the naval arms race, is causing unease among peace-loving mankind. That is why in their 6 January 1983 Political Declaration the Warsaw Pact states advocated that talks be started on restricting naval activity, reducing naval arms, and extending confidence-building measures to the seas and oceans.

[Question] The CPSU Central Committee June Plenum noted the need to reply to imperialism's intrigues by "...increasing the combat might of the Soviet Armed Forces -- a powerful factor for deterring imperialist reaction's aggressive aspirations." How do you assess the naval personnel's contribution to resolving that task?

[Answer] In actively pursuing the peace-loving course of Leninist foreign policy the Communist Party pays due attention to the country's defense and to protecting working people's great gains against the encroachments of world imperialism. The Soviet Navy has an important place in that work, alongside the other branches of the Armed Forces.

Our modern fleet has absorbed the latest achievements of science and technology and is equipped with highly effective means of waging the struggle -- nuclear submarines, surface ships, aircraft, and other categories of forces capable of resolving the very complex tasks facing them.

On ocean and sea voyages the personnel learn how to overcome the difficulties of the combat patrol situation and persistently improve their combat and sea skills, their political and moral-psychological training, and their physical tempering. Collaboration between the Navy and other branches of the Armed Forces is improved during fleet exercises and maneuvers. Marshal of the Soviet Union D.F. Ustinov, USSR defense minister, rated highly the actions of naval personnel at the recent exercises in the Baltic region and western Belorussia.

The present-day generation of Navy personnel reveres the glorious combat traditions of the Soviet people and of their service and are augmenting them by means of intensive combat training.

[Question] This year marks the 40th anniversary of the fundamental breakthrough in World War II. Please tell us about our fleet's actions at that period.

[Answer] The Navy, operating alongside the Red Army, was fighting heroically against the enemy. It dealt blows against the rear and the flank of the enemy's maritime groups. By means of landings and artillery support the Navy helped to encircle and destroy the enemy in maritime areas.

Marine brigades, formed from the personnel of our fleets' ships and units, operated on land fronts.

Our fleets actively waged the struggle against the enemy's communications. As a result of those actions fascist Germany lost 717 transport vessels and warships of various classes in 1943, and several hundred vessels and ships were damaged and put out of action.

At the same time the fleets and flotillas successfully defended their sea, river, and lake communications. The following examples demonstrate their significance and scale: in 1943, 28 million tons of freight and 1.8 million men were shipped by them. All that helped to reinforce our country's combat might.

[Question] The summer combat training period is now in full swing. With what sort of indicators are Navy personnel greeting their holiday?

[Answer] The personnel's combat skill has improved this year. Fifty percent of ship and unit servicemen are excellent-rated in combat and political training. As always, Communists and Komsomol members are in the vanguard of combat training.

On long-distance and ocean voyages Navy personnel grasp the full wisdom of maritime science, improve their control of the very latest combat hardware and weaponry, temper their will, and acquire the necessary skills and ability to wage the struggle against a strong opponent. Only people who are strong, experienced, highly disciplined, and strong in spirit can tame the elements at sea.

The organization of scientific work in the fleets has improved considerably. Greater attention is being paid to generalizing the experience of combat training, the operation of new combat hardware, improving the means and methods of using it, and elaborating a unified set of tactical operational views among officer personnel on a broad range of questions relating to problems of the use of naval forces in war and in peacetime.

The pitch of socialist competition is rising. Competition is now a component of the whole personnel training and education process and an important means whereby commanders, staffs, political organs, and party organizations can step up their influence on molding communist convictions among servicemen and on improving specialist and military-technical knowledge. From the standpoint of the high demands of the CPSU Central Committee June (1983) Plenum and the instructions of Comrade Yu. V. Andropov, General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, commanders, political organs, and party organizations are approaching the evaluation of their labor more responsibly and are more actively seeking out reserves for further increasing combat readiness, improving the quality of combat training, and strengthening discipline and military procedures.

Good training indicators have been achieved by the crews of the atomic submarine "Leninets," the missile cruiser "Groznyy," and the Guards' large ASW ship "Krasnyy Krym." For many years now the submarine "Ulyanovskiy Komsomolets" has been rated excellent.

The ASW ship "Admiral Isakov" and the patrol vessels "Razitelnyy", "Revnostnyy," "Bezukoriznennyy," and others are successfully resolving tasks on long-distance voyages.

Surrounded by nationwide concern, the personnel of Navy ships and units are vigilantly guarding socialism's great gains.

A great combat and internationalist friendship links the seamen of our Navy with those of the allied armies and navies of the Warsaw Pact countries.

Marking their traditional holiday, Navy personnel are closing their ranks ever closer around the Leninist party and, with a lofty sense of responsibility, are fulfilling all their tasks under conditions of a complex international situation.